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AGRICULTURE

No. 88

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1 July 1980

## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

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## CONTENTS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION.....	1
National	
Commune Overdraft Collection Practices Examined (Zhang Cheng; GONGSHE CAIWU, 25 Jan 80).....	1
Improved Management Through Good Accounting Methods Urged (GONGSHE CAIWU, 25 Jan 80).....	7
Tables on Irrigation, Yields Published (ZUOWU DI HELI YONGSHUI, Oct 78).....	13
Rice Bran Potential Examined (Li Yichang; SIXIANG JIEFANG, No.1, 1980).....	16
Proper Use of Ethrel for Cotton Crop Important (RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Mar 80).....	18
Spring Farm Supplies Shipped (RENMIN RIBAO, 14 Mar 80).....	19
Briefs	
Wheat, Hybrid Crops	20
First Aerial Soil Survey	20
Earthworm Raising	20
Warning Against Wind Damage to Wheat	20
Egg Supply, Sale Increased	21
Earthworm Interest	21
Support for Spring Farming	21

## Anhui

Proposal for Turning Huaibei Area Into Commodity Grain Base Submitted (GUANGMING RIBAO, 23 Mar 80).....	22
---	----

## Fujian

Destruction of Forests, Waste of Timber Described (RENMIN RIBAO, 23 Mar 80).....	24
---	----

Damage to Fujian Forests  
Nationwide Decline of Forests

Briefs Higher Sugarcane Production Encouraged	28
--	----

## Gansu

Gansu Scores Successes in Animal Husbandry (Zhou Deguan; RENMIN RIBAO, 15 May 80).....	29
---	----

Briefs Eastern Farmwork	31
Afforestation Remuneration	31
Antidrought Measures	31

## Guangdong

New Prosperity of Model Nanhai County Discussed (Zou Canhua, et al.; NANFANG RIBAO, various dates)...	32
--	----

Spring Afforestation Campaign Begun (NANFANG RIBAO, 2 Mar 80).....	41
---	----

Policy Said Basic To Forestry Development (NANFANG RIBAO, 9 Mar 80).....	44
---	----

Tree Seeds Improved, Forestry Production Increased (NANFANG RIBAO, 11 Mar 80).....	47
---	----

Guangdong Foodstuffs Industry Advances Detailed (ZHONGGUO XINWEN, 14 Mar 80).....	49
--	----

Briefs State Farms Exchange Products	50
Guangdong Spring Farming Work	50
Hydroelectric Power Stations	51



## Guangxi

Basic Level Farm Cadres Exhorted To Study (He Wendan; SIXIANG JIEFANG, No 1, 1980).....	52
--	----

## Hebei

Spring Farming Marred by Drought, Shortage of Oil (RENMIN RIBAO, 19 Mar 80).....	54
---	----

Circular Issued on Stepping Up Late-Stage Tending of Wheat (Hebei Provincial Service, 22 May 80).....	55
---	----

### Briefs

Hebei Cotton Field Management	57
Hybrid Bees Produce More Honey	57
Spring Sowing in Tianjin Suburbs	57

## Heilongjiang

Crop Disease, Insect Pest Forecasts Stressed (RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Mar 80).....	58
---	----

### Briefs

Forest Fire Prevention	59
Spring Plowing	59
Wind Damage	59
Spring Sowing	59
Afforestation Work	60
Sugar Production	60
Spring Afforestation	60
Summer Hoeing	60
Savings Deposits Increased	60

## Henan

Priority for Farm Machinery Transport (Lu Jinyou; REMIN RIBAO, 15 Mar 80).....	61
---	----

### Briefs

Commentary on Pig Production	63
Cotton Conference	63
Agriculture Conference	63
Farmland Reclamation Conference	64
Agricultural Loans Conference	64
Efforts To Increase Autumn Harvest	64

## Hubei

Notice Issued on Agricultural, Sideline Products (Hubei Provincial Service, 28 May 80).....	65
Forum Held on Summer Harvest Predistribution Work (Hubei Provincial Service, 30 May 80).....	67
Complaints Against Destroying Trees Along Riverbanks (RENMIN RIBAO, 26 Mar 80).....	69
Briefs	
Guangji County Rape	70
Fire Prevention Conference	70
Agriculture Circular	70
Hubei Prefecture Cotton Production	70

## Hunan

Briefs	
Agricultural Loans	71
Linyuan County Mountain Development	71

## Jiangsu

Strong Support for Spring Farming (RENMIN RIBAO, 15 Mar 80).....	72
Poultry, Pig Farms Thrive on Earthworm Feeding (RENMIN RIBAO, 26 Mar 80).....	74
Briefs	
Cotton Sowing Completed	75
Rice Production Method	75
Cotton Production	75
Milk Vetch Introduced	75

## Jiangxi

Briefs	
Jiangxi Prefecture Cotton Production	76
Jiangsu Rice Growing	76
County Rapeseeds Harvests	76
Guangfeng County Flood Prevention	76

## Jilin

### Briefs

Commune-Run Enterprises	77
Pork Price	77
Summer Hoeing Circular	77
Prosperity in Lishu County	77

## Liaoning

### Briefs

Shenyang Agriculture College	78
Rural Markets	78
Rainfall Summary	78
Drought Alleviation Work	79
Summer Hoeing Directive	79
Artificial Rains	79
Agricultural Loans	79

## Nei Monggol

Protection of Nei Monggol Herdsmen's Interests Affirmed (RENMIN RIBAO, 15 May 80).....	80
---	----

### Briefs

Beet Planting	82
Artificial Rainfall	82
Forage Cultivation	82
Sugarbeet Production	82
Oilseed Production	83

## Ningxia

### Briefs

Oilseed Production Expanded	84
-----------------------------	----

## Qinghai

### Briefs

Water Conservation Forests	85
Field Management	85

## Shaanxi

Agricultural Development in Northern Shaanxi Urged (Xie Hauide; RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Mar 80).....	86
---	----

### Briefs

Farmwork Meeting	88
Farmland in Xi'an Suburbs Polluted	88

## Shandong

### Briefs

Grain, Cotton Production	89
Shandong Flood Control Project	89
Agricultural Zoning Forum	89

## Shanghai

### Briefs

Japanese Earthworms Raised Artificially	90
Poor Production Teams Decreased	90
Flood Prevention Conference	90
Three Summer Jobs	90
Summer Ripening Crops, Weather	91
Shanghai Peasant Income	91

## Shanxi

County in Shanxi Conserves Diesel Oil for Farm Use (RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Mar 80).....	92
---	----

4-Year-Long Effort  
Further Conservation Needed, Editorial  
Consumption Per Standard Mu

## Sichuan

### Briefs

Sichuan Prefecture Rapeseed Output	96
Sichuan County Production	96
Sericulture in Nanchong	96

## Xinjiang

### Briefs

Xinjiang County Sunflower Planting	97
Aerial Rice Sowing	97

## Xizang

### Briefs

High Yields From Experimental Plots	98
-------------------------------------	----

## Yunnan

### Briefs

Flood Prevention Circular	99
Bumper Spring Tea Harvest	99

## Zhejiang

### Briefs

Zhejiang Cold Storage	100
County Agriculture	100
Cattle and Sheep Bases Established	100
Cotton Production Conference	100
Afforestation Work	101
Wenzhou Rapeseed Harvest	101

## II. PUBLICATIONS..... 102

Table of Contents of 'ZUOWU DI HELI YONGSHUI', Oct 78 (ZUOWU DI HELI YONGSHUI, Oct 78).....	102
--	-----

### ABSTRACTS

#### AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] No 4, 1979.....	104
--	-----

# 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

## COMMUNE OVERDRAFT COLLECTION PRACTICES EXAMINED

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU [COMMUNE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 1, 25 Jan 80 pp 15-18

[Article by Zhang Cheng [1728 6134], Rural Political Department, Xiangyang Prefectural Committee, Hubei Province: "Straighten Out Commune and Brigade Finances, Collect All Overdrawn Amounts"]

[Text] Recently, the rural political department of the Xiangyang Prefectural Committee, Hubei Province, held a work report conference on experiments in solving the problem of overdrafts by 12 brigades from plains, hill and mountain regions. They conscientiously studied the Party Central Committee's Document No 55 of 1979, and realistically and seriously investigated specific methods and opinions regarding collection of long-standing debts and prevention of overdrafts in the process of putting commune and brigade finances in order.

1. In these 12 brigades, owing to the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the last few years, overdrafts of funds were widespread and amounted to considerable sums. At the end of 1978, 1,993 households or 56.1 percent of the total number had overdrafts totaling 422,105 yuan, an average of 211.79 yuan per household.

As to who was overdrawn: 254 state cadres' and staff and workers' households had a total overdraft of 47,415 yuan, 11.23 percent of the total amount. Some 276 brigade and production team cadres' households had overdrafts of 72,413 yuan, or 17.16 percent of the total amount. Some 1,463 commune members' households had overdrafts of 302,277 yuan, or 71.61 percent of the total amount.

The reasons for overdrafts were: excessive sums distributed for such materials as grain, cotton and oil, amounting to 39.37 percent of the total amount; baogan [0545 1626] system advances, amounting to 33.14 percent; funds diverted for pay advances, 22.68 percent; payments in arrears on yekuan [2814 2949], 0.51 percent; graft, embezzlement, speculation and profiteering losses treated as overdrafts, 2.3 percent; fines for nonfulfillment of contract provisions, treated as overdraft debts, 0.56 percent; other overdrafts, 3,867 yuan, or 0.92 percent of the total.



The harm done by large overdrafts is considerable. First, they take away from the commune members' labor compensation, so that receipts cannot cover distribution. In 1978, three brigades made short distributions to 140 households; the amount of the shortfall was 14,551 yuan, an average of 103.90 yuan per household. Second, they take money away from collective accumulation. On the basis of statistics from eight brigades, on paper their long-term accumulation was 320,460 yuan; whereas in reality they had only 38,382 yuan. Third, they take money away from loan funds and commitments for the purchase of goods and agricultural product. On the basis of statistics from nine brigades, because money had been taken away from collective funds, difficulties arose with production investments, and loan funds owed to the state, deposits and funds borrowed from other brigades amounted to a total of 246,083 yuan, an average of 88.61 yuan per household. This had a grave effect on the relationships between the cadres and the masses, between the factory workers and peasants, and between commune members, dampened the masses' activism and hindered the development of agricultural production.

2. The experience of experiments in various locations indicates that to solve the problem of overdrafts and debt, it is necessary first to pay special attention to clearing up long-standing overdrafts. If a serious effort is not made to clear up past overdraft debts, it will not be possible to effectively decrease future overdrafts. Past arrears generally have three characteristics. First, the time involved is long. There are debts from the 1950's and 1960's as well as from the 1970's, which are continually carried over in accounting, so that after many years some households simply do not acknowledge the debt. In Oudian Brigade, Baokang County, during this clearing-up process there were seven commune members' households which owed more than 2,000 yuan and did not acknowledge the debt. Second, the range involved is large. Members of a given brigade owe to that brigade, but there are also debts owed by those who have moved out, and there are debts owed to commune or brigade enterprises or operations which have not yet been transferred to the brigade's account, and there are state enterprises' or operations' collective debts which have not been paid for a long period. Third, there are variations in the periods of annual reporting and submission of reports, resulting in differences in the figures on commune members' debts. Accordingly, it is necessary to ally the specialized groups with the masses and put the accounts in order for every brigade and every household, and to publicize the facts so that the masses can oversee the matter. The results of the twelve brigades' preliminary effort to clear up debts was that they eliminated 21,000 yuan more than was on the books, equivalent to 4.98 percent of the total debt amount.

Next, cadres at all levels must be educated so that they will take the lead in repaying debts. It is clear from a large number of instances that when the problem of overdrafts and debts is hard to solve the difficulty lies with the cadres themselves. Because those with the relatively large debt amounts are cadres and persons connected with them, the masses' reaction is: "If the cadres are in no hurry to pay back their debts, there is no hurry for the commune members to pay back theirs, and if you are forward

about paying them back, you'll be isolated." Surveys indicate that most cadres are better than commune members in general in paying back debts, but there is still much reluctance. Some think that because their own debts are large, they are tainted and in no position to call attention to others' faults; some, although they do not owe debts themselves, took bribes in the past and are implicated with those who do owe debts to the collective, and accordingly are lax about those debts; other are afraid of offending people or making mistakes. The main experience of the twelve brigades in overcoming these types of mental resistance is this: they held meetings of party and youth league members, brigade and team cadres and workers and staff and their family members to study relevant central, province and local committee documents, and explained the reasons for them in terms of maintaining the collective economy, implementing the policy of payment according to work, and speeding up the development of agricultural production, so that they recognized the importance of taking the lead in paying back debts. In Gongsheng Brigade, Xianrendu Commune, Guanghua County, there were originally five branch committee members who owed money. After study and education raised his consciousness, branch secretary Huang Daliang resolved to set aside 200 yuan and sell an additional pig, and promised to pay back 300 yuan, 31 percent of his debt. Deputy branch secretary Wu Daji originally had planned to build a new house, but now he has resolved instead to pay back 200 yuan of his debt. The three other branch committee members have also made plans to pay back their debts. "As soon as the dragon's head shakes the entire body moves." Some 51 households in the brigade owing money are planning to pay back 10,000 yuan in debts this year, 50 percent of the total amount owed. At the same time, for debts owed by workers and staff of offices, enterprises and operations, they adopted a policy of clearing up the accounts person by person and requested the units in which these workers and staff were employed to deduct a certain amount from these persons' wages each month for repayment.

Third, it is necessary to analyze household by household, distinguish different circumstances, find the trust from the actual situation, and make a success of the work of repayment, granting moratoria, and decreasing and forgiving debts.

A. All those who can pay off their debts this year must pay them off. In the 12 brigades, there are 915 households which are able to pay off their debts this year, and they will pay back 61,228 yuan, 14.51 percent of the total debt.

B. In the case of those who have some ability to pay but cannot pay off the entire debt at one time, a plan is made so that they can pay it off in installments. In these 12 brigades, there are 583 households which can pay off part of their debt, to an amount of 71,758 yuan, or 17 percent of the total amount owed.

C. In the case of money embezzled, stolen or used in speculation or profiteering which has been treated as overdraft debt, this is separated

from overdraft debt and entered as "short term payment," with repayment required within a specified time. The 12 brigades separated a total of 9,402 yuan, of which 9,200 yuan will be repaid this year.

D. Implement policies and do well in the work of decreasing and forgiving debts. In the last few years, the proper allowances have not been made for some households in difficulty, and debts that should have been decreased or forgiven have not been decreased or forgiven. On this occasion, the 12 brigades held mass discussions and brigade investigations, and with commune approval they decreased or forgave the debts of a total of 185 households, amounting to 30,854 yuan or 7.31 percent of the total debt. Among these, part of the debt was forgiven to 26 households, a total amount of 2,600 yuan. The circumstances of these households were that they are large, with many mouths to feed, underemployed, infirm or sick, and cannot pay back their overdrafts within 3 to 5 years. Debts were completely forgiven to 159 households, a total of 28,354 yuan. These were primarily households enjoying the five guarantees, households that had died out, and households where rusticated educated youth had been recruited as workers and had left, so that repayment could not be requested, as well as households which had moved and whose addresses were unknown, and which were treated as bad debts.

Taking the above four points together, the total of overdrafts to be recovered this year and the amounts forgiven is 173,040 yuan, or 40.99 percent of the total overdraft debt in the 12 brigades.

3. Historical experience indicates that when recovery of outstanding debts is taken seriously, it is also necessary to prevent the incurring of new overdrafts. Otherwise the brigades may find themselves collecting and lending at the same time, or collecting and then lending, or collecting a little and lending a great deal. These 12 brigades adopted five types of measures.

A. Make a major effort to increase output, tap new operating potential, decrease expenditures of various types, and increase collective income and the distribution level. This is the basic way of decreasing debt. In Chengguan No 6 Brigade, Nanjiang County, there was an average of 0.5 mu of land per person. Because it had a single-type economy, during the last 10 years production had increased very slowly and the distribution level was very low, the brigade had a total of 69,890 in overdraft debts in 1978, of which overdrawn funds for grain, cotton and oil accounted for 78.5 percent. The party branch investigated and decided that while making a major effort in grain production, the amount of labor invested in industrial and sideline production would be increased to 20 percent; it is expected that in 1980 the total value of agricultural and sideline output will increase from the 1978 value of 340,000 yuan to 440,000 yuan, and that the average allotment per person could be increased to 180 yuan. In this way, most of the households with debts outstanding could repay them within a year.

B. Conscientiously to do a good job of aiding large households, in difficulties. First, as regards their characteristic of having much manpower for auxiliary labor, the production teams made allowances in arranging their means of livelihood and saw to it that they received more work points for their labor and increased their income. They arranged for them to participate in collective industrial or sideline labor so that they had a relatively fixed income. Second, they helped households in difficulties to make a success of household sideline occupations. Third, they taught households in difficulties to carry out strict family planning. A household which does not practice birth control and which has a third child must spend its own money on some of the basic and nonbasic livelihood items distributed by the collective, and the price of oil and grain is increased by 50 percent and that of cotton by 30 percent. Fourth, they use planned distribution. Distribution in kind should be coordinated with money distribution so that artificial overdrafts will not be created.

C. Expand the scope of distribution according to work points, and improve the methods of distribution in kind. (1) Within established limits, the grain ratio should be broken down either 30-70 or 40-60, with the basic ratio determined on a per capita basis; when quotas are overfulfilled and there is a surplus, it is distributed completely on the basis of work points. (2) Cooking oil and cotton are partially distributed on a per capita basis with the basic figure set for local conditions, while the remainder is distributed on the basis of work points. (3) Firewood is distributed in accordance with local conditions; generally half is distributed on a per capita basis and half on the basis of work points, or the method of making the amount of firewood depend on the amount of grain may be used. (4) Agricultural and sideline products other than grain, cotton, oil and firewood are either distributed totally on the basis of work points by conversion to money value, or are paid for in cash by commune members. (5) Some households can receive less or buy less grain, oil and sideline products which are not basic living requirements, or can receive or buy none. If they need to buy them and have no money, the collective can temporarily relax quotas, and any goods unsold at the end of the period are disposed of by the collective.

D. Strengthen financial management, and make the financial and economic system stricter. The 12 brigades have established the "six prohibitions: (1) Baogan [0545 1626] advances are not permitted. (2) Cadres and commune members are not permitted to borrow money or grain from the collective at will. Grain or money owed to a different unit (including commune or brigade enterprises or credit cooperatives) must not be transferred to the accounting units, thus passing on the responsibility. If some commune members are in difficulties and need to borrow money, this must be taken care of by a loan from the credit cooperative or by the mutual assistance savings society. (3) Enterprise or sideline personnel are not permitted to delay in paying the cooperative sums that are owed it. Those that do not repay will have a certain number of work points deducted in terms of



the number of working days to which the sum is equivalent. (4) State cadres, workers and staff and their family members are not permitted to be in arrears in payments to the production team for goods. In the case of distribution of goods to cadres, staff and workers and their family members, the system of setting household-by-household quotas and payment in cash shall be used. In the case of cadres, staff and workers of the offices, enterprises and operations who are really in difficulties, the necessary allowances must be made for their living needs, but they cannot make the production team's burden heavier. (5) Purchasing agents and cashiers are not permitted to engage in embezzlement, diversion of funds or short payments. (6) Public funds and goods may not be used for entertaining or gifts.

F. Strengthen supervision of rural residency registration. Because in past years the 12 brigades accepted artisans from elsewhere without permits, nearly 100 households evaded debts or moved out with laxly-issued permits, so that debts amounting to more than 14,000 yuan, or 3.48 percent of the total, were lost. Accordingly, in the future, it will not be possible to accept people from outside without permits; as for cadres or commune members who request permission to move out, until they have paid back all their debts, checks must be made at all levels so that change of residence permits will not be issued casually.

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IMPROVED MANAGEMENT THROUGH GOOD ACCOUNTING METHODS URGED

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU [COMMUNE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 1, 25 Jan 80 pp 24-27

[Article by Commune and Brigade Financial Administration Office, Shanxi Province Branch, China Agricultural Bank: "Make a Success of Concluding and Setting Up Accounts and Improve Management and Administration"]

[Text] Editors' Note: The annual work of concluding accounts and setting up accounts in the basic accounting units of the agricultural people's communes is beginning again. This year's work of setting up accounts is different from that in past years. First, this year many areas are implementing the nationwide unified accounting heading system to reform account books, and accordingly new problems have arisen in concluding accounts and setting up new ones: the questions of how to distinguish and convert the new and old accounting headings, as well as the problem of how to use the entries correctly, when the cash on hand and receipts entry method has been replaced by the cash and goods receipts entry method, and changes made in the concept of receipts, so that the balances in the two methods are different. Second, since last year, the production responsibility system has been being introduced everywhere, contract labor is coming into the work groups, compensation is to be related to output, and the number of brigades in which awards are given for overfulfillment is gradually increasing. In order conscientiously to assure that, given unified accounting and distribution in the production teams, awards and compensations will be paid out, this year when setting up new accounts a set of suitable economic interaction procedures must be set up between the production teams and work teams. The production teams must properly record output, expenses and work-point entries



work team by work team. The work teams must do a good job of primary recording of output, expenses and work points, and must furnish the report forms to the production team in good time for accounting. Third, since implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Congress began, agricultural production has accelerated, commune and brigade production scale and management scope have gradually expanded, and there has arisen a pressing need for the establishment of a set of complete, correct and scientific accounting books in finance and accounting work. Accordingly, organs at all levels involved in management and administration must strengthen their leadership, make a success of accounting training, concentrate their forces on setting up the new accounts this year, and lay a good foundation for improving financial and accounting work.

The account book is a tool of management and administration in rural communes. The rural people's communes' basic accounting units, under the guidance of the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, and given the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, stock raising, sideline production and fisheries and the gradual expansion of production scale and management scope, must continuously strengthen management and administration work. Experience indicates that for rural communes to make a success of the work of setting up accounts is assuredly not purely a matter of a specialized occupation, but is a necessary system which involves the important work of correct implementation of the party's rural economic policy, correct implementation of the three-way relationship and mobilization of commune members' collective production activism, and which reflects and oversees the nature of implementation of production and financial planning, stimulates economic accounting, and continuously improves management and administration. Accordingly, we must conscientiously do well in this work.

But how can we make a success of concluding accounts and setting up new accounts in the communes and brigades?

#### 1. Persist in the Four Verifications and Make Good Preparations for Concluding and Setting Up Accounts

Before the production teams do their year-end final accounting, they must do the work of reconciling their accounts, reconciling cash on hand, reconciling work points and reconciling property. After these "four verifications" are completed, the following must be done in the accounts: verify cash in the treasury, which is compared with the accounts until the accounts and cash are in agreement; verify commune members' transactions, savings, loans, and payables and receivables against the accounts. It is necessary to draw up a list of commune members' savings and debts and

publish it or make up a "handbook of economic dealings" and present it clearly to the commune members.

By means of the four verifications, the different circumstances behind problems which arise can be distinguished and they can be dealt with in timely fashion. With normal shortages or excesses of holdings of grains and commodities, it is necessary to go through the procedures of entering receipts and disbursements into the accounts. For abnormal deficiencies in the storehouses it is necessary to find out the causes, and if they result from some people's taking more than their share, the persons responsible must return the goods or make cash restitution; money embezzled or items stolen must be treated as special cases; in case of unexplained deficiencies, these must be shown at the front of the account and entered under the "short term payments" heading in the form "XX grain or XX commodity storehouse deficiency, detailed account to be investigated," and after the facts are found out the matter should be taken care of. As for notes on the cash reserve or temporary borrowings for private or public uses, all of these must be collected, and cannot be put off until the next year; public borrowings which cannot be collected must be treated according to the appropriate procedure, entered as "short term payments" and carried forward to the next year for settlement.

## 2. Persist in the "Three Checks and One Balance" and Assure Quality in Establishing Accounts

When setting up new accounts, the year-end balances or quantities from the previous year's journal, general ledger and detailed account books for property, grains (commodities), transactions and miscellaneous items are transferred into the next year's journal, general ledger and detailed account books, after which the three checks are carried out: the preceding and new years' money amounts and quantities must be checked item by item; the money amounts brought over from the detailed account books must be checked, and must be in accordance with the corresponding headings in the general ledger; the balances and quantities from the cash account, grain account and commodity account must be checked against the cashiers' and storekeepers' registers, and seals stamped on the registers. After the new accounts are set up in good order, using the amounts brought forward under each heading, a commodity and money balance table (i.e. a table of balances by category) is drawn up and a check made to assure that the newly established accounts are correct.

## 3. Some Questions Which Must Be Given Attention in Setting Up New Accounts

Since this year the nationwide unified accounting heading system is being implemented, this province has made suitable adjustments in the new accounting headings, and here we will raise several opinions on matters applicable to the general ledger in the revised accounting.

A. Classification of property and commodities. As production expands, the communes' and brigades' fixed property, grain and commodities increase

steadily in quantity, and standards and brands multiply, how is it possible to keep a scientific accounting of all of these? This province has temporarily decided that property shall be classified under 10 detailed headings: agricultural machinery, industrial and sideline machinery and equipment, electrical machinery and equipment, transport vehicles, large livestock, agricultural implements, timber lots, orchards, and buildings and structures. Accounting is to be made under these categories in terms of the name and type of the property. A separate detailed heading is to be set up for each grain variety name, and under each of these an accounting is to be made in terms of grain reserve, seed grain, feed grain and special-use grain. Commodities are divided into four detailed headings: agricultural, forestry, livestock and sideline products; production reserve commodities; capital construction materials; and low-value consumables, under which accounting is done in terms of the commodity name and type.

B. Double entry accounting is done by industrial and sideline units. Brigade-run industrial and sideline activities have expanded greatly, and in order to strengthen economic accounting and to assist in inspection of each unit's receipts and disbursements, when the accounts are set up detailed receipts and disbursement accounts must be established unit by unit under the "sideline industry receipts" and "sideline industry disbursements" headings for each oil, noodle, and flour workshop and each industrial or sideline activity actively engaged in production, processing, extraction, kiln operation, textiles, transport or labor. In the top margin of each unit's detailed account, the annual or seasonal receipt and disbursement norms must be entered for convenience in verification of management of receipts and disbursements or for running calculation of excess or deficit.

C. Setting up account books and accounting for awards. In 1979 when some production teams implemented the production responsibility system, they instituted awards for overproduction, increased receipts, savings on expenditures and increased stock weight in the livestock industry, to be given to work groups and commune members. This is a supplementary form of payment according to work and a supplementary method of awarding work points according to achievement. Accordingly, it must be figured as distribution and should not be treated as ordinary disbursement or not entered in the accounts at all. Accordingly, in concluding this year's accounts and setting up the new accounts, an additional bonus category must be set up. All awards made to commune members must be paid out from an awards account under the "distribution of profit" heading; when grains and other products are awarded to commune members in connection with output, the output and receipts must all be treated as part of the collective's total output and total receipts, and a money amount subtracted for the bonuses, which should be paid out of the awards account under the distribution of profit heading. In final year-end accounting, when concluding the detailed awards account, it must be transferred to the "distribution of profit" heading for final accounting. As for small material awards made by the commune or brigade to model commune members,

militiamen or progressive practitioners of family planning, these are categorized as merits awards, and are paid out of the public welfare fund and should not be treated as distribution of profit.

D. The newly added capital investment category is used for accounting of a production team's investments during a capital construction project, and its purpose is to permit inspection of each of the actual investments in each project and to strengthen economic accounting on each project. Accordingly, when setting up accounts and transferring from old headings into the new ones, only the uncompleted part of a project is carried forward. Currently, the investments in uncompleted projects are either accounted for under other transaction headings or handled under the receivables heading, while some are accounted for in an uncompleted projects account under the accumulation fund heading. When converting from the old categories to the new, all accounts of this kind that were previously accounted for under other transactions or receivables are brought forward under the basic construction investment category. All uncompleted projects which were accounted for under the accumulation fund need not be transferred for the time being, but when new accounts are set up, they can be transferred into the capital construction category.

E. After the national unified accounting headings are implemented, the production expense fund, the fixed property fund, the grain reserve fund, the depreciation fund and the commune members' subsistence fund, as well as the accumulation fund and welfare fund should, when setting up the new accounts, be established as new accounting headings. Because some past accounting reforms and changes in the accounting system combined all funds under the accumulation fund, when setting up new accounts it is necessary conscientiously to investigate past account books and to distinguish clearly the different funds in order to transfer them into the new account book. In cases where they cannot be distinguished, it is possible to find out the correct proportions for distinguishing them, or temporarily to bring them forward in a new accumulation fund account, and after finding out the facts, to separate them and bring them over to the respective fund headings.

F. The grain reserve fund and grain reserve account book figures must be equal. Because in the past grain reserved were frequently used, or because few withdrawals were made from the fund, the grain reserve fund and the accounting value of the grain reserve may not match. If the fund is larger than the account book figure, it can be transferred to the accumulation fund or the production expenses fund. When the fund is the smaller, in future years when there are surplus receipts, the deficit can be made up.

#### 4. Strengthen Leadership and Make a Success of the Work of Setting Up Account Books

In the rural people's communes' basic accounting units' financial work, there are many units, the situation is complex, time is short, and the



quantity of work is great, so that to make a success of this work, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and rely on the masses. In the last few years, the main measures taken by our province have been as follows.

A. Concrete regulations governing time and quality standards for setting up accounts. It is required that every accounting unit set up its new accounts between January and February and carry out the "five unifications" and "six agreements," which are: unified setting up of account books according to province standards, unified accounting headings and content, unified accounting vouchers, unified accounting forms, unified entry methods; and matching of funds on hand, of commodities, of data, of books, of forms, and of internal and external accounts.

B. Use the commune as a unit when organizing the setting up of account books. Each year's work of setting up accounts should be uniformly assigned together with the previous year's final distribution accounting. In general, by means of meetings, activities of the network of accounting guidance stations and accounting training classes, the commune and brigade accounting personnel are educated and their knowledge of setting up accounts is increased, so that they can take an active and successful approach to setting up accounts. As for accounting personnel who are new at their jobs or whose accounting skills are rather weak, before their final accounting is done, specialized brief training classes are held so that they will learn final accounting and setting up accounts. When setting up accounts, the commune is generally used as the unit for concentrating or distributing specific organization or assistance by province and commune accounting guidance personnel.

C. It is necessary to organize inspections and criticism. After the work of setting up accounts is finished, mutual inspections and criticism are organized at the province or commune level or between brigades or communes, or the guidance station network's activities are used for mutual inspection and criticism. The standard used is the five unifications and six agreements. Some communes or provinces hold "accounting meets" and award commendations to advanced participants and spur on those lagging behind. The provinces and prefectures have spot checks at irregular intervals, and they summarize and exchange experience and continually improve accounting proficiency.

D. Unified account books and vouchers. In order to assure that the work of setting up accounts proceeds smoothly, for the last two years the provinces have been in charge of printing unified account books and vouchers, and have also been in charge of giving them out to communes and brigades at all levels, and have created favorable conditions for the setting up of accounts. On the basis of initial statistics for 1979, the province has a total of 83,458 accounting units, 86.9 percent of them have account books in good order and have achieved the five unifications; 12.8 percent have account books that are not in sufficiently good order; and 0.3 percent have account books that are in disorder.

## TABLES ON IRRIGATION, YIELDS PUBLISHED

Beijing ZUOWU DI HELI YONGSHUI [RATIONAL USE OF WATER ON CROPS] in Chinese  
Oct 78 pp 30, 71, 88, 89

[Text] Table I General Range of Water Requirement During the  
Entire Growth and Development Period of Major Crops  
(Unit:  $m^2/mu$ )

Name of Crop	Region	Year		
		Dry Year	Medium Year	Moist Year
Dual Season Rice (per season)	Central, East China	300-450	250-400	200-300
	South China	300-400	250-350	200-300
Intermediate Rice	Central, East China	400-550	300-500	200-450
Single Season Late Rice	Central, East China	500-700	450-650	400-600
Winter Wheat	North China	250-500	200-400	160-350
	Central, East China	250-450	200-350	150-280
Spring Wheat	Northwest	250-350	200-300	-
	Northeast	200-300	180-280	150-250
Corn	Northwest	250-3000	200-250	-
	North China	200-250	150-200	130-180
Cotton	Northwest	350-500	300-450	-
	North China	400-600	350-500	300-450
	Central, East China	400-650	300-500	250-400



[Text] Table VIII Yield Increase Action of Winter Irrigation for Wheat

Treatment	Weight of Dry Substance (jin/mu)	Number of Spikes per mu (10 thousand)	Number of Grains per Spike (grain)	Test Weight of 1000 Grains (g)	Yield (jin/mu)	Yield Increase (%)
Wintering Watering	1105.2	51.0	28.3	35.6	712.7	127
No Watering (Control)	601.6	38.7	21.3	34.3	594.2	100

[Text] Table X Yield Increase Effect of Noding Irrigation for Corn

Type	Experimental Organization	Treatment	Yield (jin/mu)	Yield Increase (%)
Spring Corn	Linyi District Farm, Shandong Province	Applying Water During Noding Stage	674.8	36.87
		Not Applying	463.8	-
	Shanxi Provincial Academy of Agriculture	Applying Water During Noding Stage	804.5	17 96
		Not Applying	682.0	-
Summer Corn	Formerly Shandong Province Dezhou Irrigation Experimental Station	Applying Water During Noding Stage	433.3	42.30
		Not Applying	304.5	-

[Text] Table XI Yield Increase Effect of Irrigation During Earing Stage for Corn

Type	Experimental Organization	Treatment	Yield (jin/au)	Yield Increase (%)
Spring Corn	Shanxi Provincial Academy of Agriculture	Applying Water During Earing Stage	901.0	32.11
		Not Applying	682.0	-
	Taixing Irrigation District, Shandong Province	Applying Water during Earing Stage	542.4	79.41
		Not Applying	302.3	-
	Anwen Commune, Dongyang County Zhejiang Province	Applying Water During Earing Stage	503.3	62.25
		Not Applying	308.3	-

## RICE BRAN POTENTIAL EXAMINED

Nanning SIXIANG JIEFANG [IDEOLOGICAL LIBERATION] in Chinese No 1  
1980 pp 44, 53

Article by Li Yichang [2621 5939 2490]: "Rice Brans are Treasures"]

[Text] In the past people used rice bran as fodder. Chemical analysis then proved that rice bran contains abundant nutrients, 17-20 percent vegetable oil, 13-15 percent crude protein, and about 40 percent carbohydrates. In addition, it also contains guweisu [6253 4850 4790], guguchun 6253 0942 6815], and jichun [5133 6815] as well as various vitamins and chemical elements.

Someone has calculated that according to China's present level of production technology, comprehensive utilization of rice bran can produce eight products such as rice bran oil, oleic acid, stearic acid, guweisu, kangla [4749 5248], jichun, farm use nucleotide, and bran cake. The national price of one dun of rice bran is now 88 yuan, and with comprehensive utilization the value can reach 937.3 yuan, making a profit of 485 yuan for the production factory. Rice bran is truly a treasure.

Rice bran oil is a edible vegetable oil having a very high nutritional value, its fatty acids are very suitable to human requirements, it contains guweisu, guguchun and other vitamins, it can lower the cholesterol level and prevent hardening of the arteries, so rice bran is a desirable oil.

After the oil has been extracted, the bran cakes can be used as fodder for hogs and other animals. The oil content of rice bran is generally about 17-20 percent and extracting the oil removes only a portion of the fat, no other elements are lost. In comparison with rice bran, bran cakes are generally 2 percent higher in proteins, 10-20 percent higher in carbohydrates, 1-2 percent higher in crude fiber, and fats are decreased by 10-16 percent. An evaluation of fodder quality emphasizes the protein and carbohydrate contents. Extracting the oil from rice bran

not only does not lower the fodder quality, but non-fat bran cakes also do not readily spoil so that hogs still eat them after long storage.

The technology for extracting rice bran oil is not complex, there are two methods, pressing and soaking. Pressing uses mechanical pressure to squeeze the oil from the rice bran. Prior to pressing, the bran is cleaned and steamed. Cleaning involves using a screen to remove impurities and broken grains from the bran, as they can clog up the oil press vents and they not only do not produce oil but rather absorb it. Steaming is done to change the form of the protein in the rice bran into a solid through coagulation and by gathering the small oil drops into larger formations, thus raising the rate of oil production. The soaking technique is a form of advanced technology which uses a solvent to separate the oil from the rice bran, the commonly used solvent is gasoline, which dissolves the bran fat and goes into solution with it, after which steam then releases the gasoline, producing bran fat. After the vaporized gasoline is cooled and recovered as a liquid, it can be used again. The soaking method has a higher oil production rate as most pressing techniques produce only 10-12 percent oil while the soaking method produces 14-16 percent.

Bran oil fresh from the presses still contains some impurities and so cannot be consumed immediately, but must be refined, which includes washing and the elimination of acid, color, odors and wax. After removing the bran wax, free fatty acids, resins, and pigments a light yellow, thoroughly tasty edible rice bran oil is produced.

Guangxi produces abundant paddy rice and calculations based on our total annual paddy rice output show we can produce 11 billion jin of rice bran annually; an average 10 percent rate of oil production figures out to 1.1 billion jin of rice bran oil per year. This is a wonderful natural oil resource! However, this is as yet unexploited. If the Department of Foodgrains were to develop a few rice bran oil pressing plants there could be yearly total rice bran oil production of about 10 million jin. Only 50 percent of the State Rice Plants' rice bran is used, and calculations based on 90 percent of our area's total rice bran production show a great potential to be tapped. Actually, the utilization of rice bran oil requires little investment but yields great profit, and the technology is simple. Many commune enterprise foodgrain processing plants can develop rice bran oil pressing and ought to actively undertake development of this huge oil resource.

PROPER USE OF ETHREL FOR COTTON CROP IMPORTANT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Article: "Correct Use of Ethrel Can Bring About Increased Output of Cotton"]

[Text] After many years of exploration and experimentation, China's agricultural scientists and technicians have come up with an accurate measure for the use of plant growth regulator--the ethrel technique. This technique has been outstandingly effective in promoting early maturation of late cotton bolls, in increasing cotton output, and in improving the quality of fibers. The nationwide advanced cotton-growing unit--Qidong County in Jiangsu Province--used it last year when, following a typhoon and heavy rains that damaged the cotton in the middle period of its growth, too much fertilizer was applied, making the cotton lose its greenness and lag behind in maturation during the later stage of growth. They took timely measures to confront this situation by spraying ethrel over more than 20,000 mu of cotton. Observation showed that the sprayed cotton matured between 7 to 10 days earlier than the unsprayed cotton, and per mu yields of superior quality cotton before the onset of frost increased by 20 percent, with yield increases of 8 percent per mu.

In undertaking these experiments, the agricultural research scientists and technicians pointed out that ethrel is no "panacea" to be used indiscriminately everywhere. If used on cotton fields that do not require any spurring of maturation, or even if used on cotton fields requiring stimulation, unfortunate consequences can result if spraying is done at the wrong time, at the wrong strength, or by improper spraying techniques.

9432

C80: 4007



SPRING FARM SUPPLIES SHIPPED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Great Quantities of Chemical Fertilizer, Pesticide and Farm Machinery Shipped to the Frontline in Spring Farmwork"]

[Text] Attendant upon the gradual progression of spring cultivation from south to north, great quantities of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, and farm machinery are now continuously moving to the front line in farm production.

This year there is adequate supply of all farm production materials and sales greatly exceed those of last spring. According to statistics for national general supply and marketing cooperatives, compared to the same period in 1979, the national sales of chemical fertilizer for this January increased by 35 percent, chemical pesticide sales increased by 30 percent and pesticide equipment sales increased by 20 percent.

Recently, the national general supply and marketing cooperatives issued an urgent bulletin asking all supply and marketing cooperatives to improve the spring season work in supply and marketing of farm production materials, especially the supply of goods and materials to prevent drought, and assist the people's communes in all ways to successfully carry out spring cultivation and obtain a bountiful summer harvest.

11582  
CSO: 4007



## BRIEFS

**WHEAT, HYBRID CROPS**--At present the condition of the wheat seedlings in the 160 million mu of wheat fields in Henan, Hebei, Shandong and Beijing are better than in the spring of 1979. Every area is adopting and popularizing new, fine varieties and is expanding the area planted to hybrid and fine varieties. This year the area planted to hybrid rice, hybrid corn and hybrid gaoliang could reach more than 300 million mu. Hybrid rice will account for more than 80 million mu, an increase of more than 10 million mu over 1979. Hybrid corn and hybrid gaoliang will be planted on more than 200 million mu, accounting for approximately 60 percent of the sown area. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 10 May 80 p 2]

**FIRST AERIAL SOIL SURVEY**--The Beijing School of Agricultural Science's Institute of Soils and Fertilizers, in cooperation with the Nanjing Soil Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the China School of Agricultural Sciences' Institute of Soils and Fertilizers, the Tongxian Agricultural Bureau, the Beijing Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, and other units, has achieved great success in carrying out a soil survey employing new aerial photography techniques. The application of aerial photography to soil surveying and map making is a first for China. The use of aerial photography to conduct soil surveys is faster than terrain maps; quality is higher and much field work is eliminated. [Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 80 p 1]

**EARTHWORM RAISING**--The Shanghai Museum of Natural History has received many letters from various parts of China asking for instructions on how to raise earthworms artificially and on a large scale. This occurred after the success achieved jointly by the museum and Hai'an County of Jiangsu Province in raising earthworms artificially got into the news. Although China has over 200 known varieties of these worms, raising them artificially is just beginning, and more research and experience are needed before large-scale raising of these worms can be popularized. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 80 p 2]

**WARNING AGAINST WIND DAMAGE TO WHEAT**--This year's winter wheat crops in North China had shallow roots and weak seedlings resulting from a dry

spell after sowing and cloudy, rainy weather during last March and April. Should dry, hot wind occur during the final growth stage of wheat, severe damage to the crop might occur. According to experiments by a production brigade in Xincun County of Henan, one way to minimize this type of damage is to spray the leaves of wheat plants with water containing ashes of grass and wood to increase the water content of the leaves and to speed up the ripening of wheat grains. The dry, hot wind usually takes place between early May and mid-June. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 80 p 2]

EGG SUPPLY, SALE INCREASED--In 1979 the state procured a record 1,670 million jin of chicken and duck eggs, and marketing and storage problems did exist for a while. The fresh egg season of this year is here again, and even though more eggs are available at the market, there are no marketing problems this year because sales also have gone up. The higher volume of sales was achieved by reestablishing seasonal prices, by having more eggs processed into preserved eggs, and by selling more eggs in rural areas. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 80 p 1]

EARTHWORM INTEREST--The success of Hai'an County of Jiangsu and that of Shanghai suburbs in raising earthworms for animal feed has aroused wide interest. In the past, people knew earthworms were good for the soil. Now they have discovered these worms are also nutritious food for livestock, fowl and fish, and is one way to make a big profit with a very small investment. A new enterprise has been born. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 80 p 2]

SUPPORT FOR SPRING FARMING--This country's spring farming work is gradually moving northward, and large quantities of chemical fertilizer, agricultural pesticides and agricultural chemical machinery are being continually transferred to the countryside. This year there is a good supply of all agricultural production materials. Sales volume greatly exceeds that of last year. On the basis of statistics from the national main supply and marketing cooperative, the nationwide sales of chemical fertilizer since January are up 35 percent over the same period last year; chemical pesticides are up by 30 percent; pesticide machinery sales are up 20 percent. At the same time, there has been a large increase in the amount of various types of production materials purchased by the various supply and marketing departments; chemical fertilizers and agricultural pesticides are up more than 20 percent over the same period last year, and pesticide machinery is up 90 percent over the same period last year. As of the end of January, production materials retail sales departments at all levels throughout the country had stocks considerably larger than last year, with chemical fertilizer stocks up 26 percent over the same period last year. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 10 Mar 80 p 3] 8480

## PROPOSAL FOR TURNING HUAIBEI AREA INTO COMMODITY GRAIN BASE SUBMITTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 80 p 2

[Article: "Anhui Agricultural Institute Submits Comprehensive Plan to Provincial Committee"]

[Text] In order to gradually build the Huaibei area into a commodity grain base, the Anhui Province Agricultural Institute recently submitted to the Provincial Committee a program for comprehensive planning and integrated crop protection in that area's agriculture. This program was proposed by the province's agricultural institute, which at the behest of the provincial science committee, the agricultural committee and the scientific and technological society organized an investigation group consisting of more than 50 scientific and technical personnel from 15 institutes; starting in October 1979 the group carried on a month-long comprehensive investigation of the establishment of a Huaibei commodity grain base, then held repeated discussions and reached agreement before submitting the report.

The arable land area of the Huaibei region accounts for half of the total arable area in the province. Since liberation, irrigation and water conservancy investments have averaged more than 50 yuan per mu, but drought and waterlogging still are extremely frequent there. Up to the present, the total grain output has been only a third of the province total. The investigation group observed and analyzed 400 years' worth of historical data for the region: every other year flooding occurs, every three years there is a drought; in the 30 years since liberation, it was discovered, there have been 9 droughts affecting an area of more than 5 million mu and 12 instances of waterlogging affecting areas of that size. In particular, the area affected by flooding is generally 2-3 times greater than that affected by waterlogging. The reason for these circumstances is that rainfall is extremely unevenly distributed and shows wide fluctuations; the topography is low and the subsurface water table high, so that drainage is poor; the soil is unproductive and the granular structure poor, and water absorption and retention capacity is low. Moreover, since liberation there has never been a serious attempt to regulate the area's main contradictions; confused orders would be

issued and later countermanded, or frequent changes made, so that not only were great amounts of manpower and financial resources wasted, but the water system was in a chaotic state.

The investigation group carried out detailed investigations of agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline production, fisheries, weather, water conservancy, agricultural machinery, hydrogeology and geography, as well as crops, cultivation, soil fertility and plant protection from historical times down to the present, mastering a large quantity of first-hand material. As a result of conscientious analysis and discussion, everyone agreed that to set the area in order, waterlogging protection was the main matter. In their most recent integrated protection and treatment program submitted to the provincial committee and entitled "Drainage as the Basis, Accompanied by Runoff Storage," they proposed a comprehensive plan. The first step is to adjust the water system, dredge large and medium size canals, dig small canals and field-head canals, make sure that the main river courses are clear, and decrease waterlogging and flooding; then it is necessary gradually to improve the agricultural structure and the cultivation system, institute an equal emphasis on agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline farming and fisheries, build up soil fertility, increase the soil's granular structure, achieve high and steady yields, and gradually turn Huaibei into a commodity grain base.

8480

CSO: 4007

## DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS, WASTE OF TIMBER DESCRIBED

### Damage to Fujian Forests

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] Fujian Province is the largest of the four forest regions of our country, with forests covering 67 million mu and providing more than 3 million cubic meters of lumber to the state annually. Our province's forest resources have suffered grave destruction, however. At the present time, 9 million cubic meters of forest grow annually, but consumption amounts to 13 million cubic meters. Total reserves for the 15-year period 1957 to 1972 declined from 340 million cubic meters to 240 million cubic meters.

Principal reasons for waste of forest resources are as follows:

1. There is insufficient understanding at all echelons of leadership about the importance of developing the forestry industry. In the process of implementing the program of "taking grain as the key link" during the past several years, some cadres concentrated on grain as their undeviating task, and the building of forests could find no place on their agendas. They also supposed that Fujian had a lot of mountains and a lot of forests where wood could be cut endlessly. Now, their only concern is with seizing money before their eyes. Some basic level cadres, in particular, feel that just as long as everybody's income rises during the period of their tenure, all is well. Consequently, they care only about cutting but not about creating forests, and some even lead the masses in large-scale cutting. They even have a saying: "For Fujian to have wealth like the seas; go to the mountains and cut down the trees."

2. Management of timber is chaotic: "One hoe making forests, but several axes cutting them down." "In many places only the Ministry of Forestry looks after the creation of forests, but purchase, sales, and processing are done by commercial enterprises, supply and marketing enterprises, handicraft industries, and commune and brigade enterprises in conjunction with the Ministry of Forestry. Some departments and units pay no attention to state plans in their desire to make money, buying and selling timber



outside plans. In 1977, various kinds of lumber transported by railroad to other provinces outside of the plan by supply and marketing cooperatives and the second light industry system amounted to 8,863 railroad car loads or 360,000 cubic meters of lumber, which translates into 700,000 cubic meters of timber from the forests. During the 3-month period from November last year until January this year, the Commune and Brigade Enterprises Bureau, supply and marketing cooperatives, the Second Light Industry Bureau, and the Forestry Bureau exported outside the province more than 320,000 cubic meters of small goods, wood manufactures, and semi-manufactures outside the plan. This translates into 650,000 cubic meters of timber resources.

3. Conversion of large pieces of lumber into small pieces of lumber. For "small goods," the price per cubic meter is 160 to 200 yuan or a maximum of 300 yuan and up, a three or four-fold increase over the price of the original wood. This has fostered the conversion of large pieces of lumber into small pieces of lumber, with the waste of large amounts of resources. Jianou County has 137 small materials processing plants capable of sawing more than 35,000 cubic meters of lumber annually. In Guangze County, not only do the commune and brigade enterprises run small materials processing plants, but also more than 30 different nail plants, grinding wheel plants and cement plants in the vicinity of the county seat which have nothing whatever to do with lumber production process "small materials" and waste a lot of wealth. Some communes and brigades will not sell the state so much as a meter of logs so that they can keep on working at "small materials." In order to put a stop to this state of affairs, the provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a decree in June 1978, but it has still not been stopped.

4. Use of lumber for industry and as firewood by the populace. More than 5 million cubic meters of timber resources are consumed annually throughout the province by industry, for use as firewood by the populace, and for charcoal. In Jianyang County, 103 industrial plants and more than 55,000 inhabitants annually burn more than 300,000 tons of firewood, which is the equivalent of 230,000 cubic meters of lumber. A 2-ton boiler at the Ziqin Paper Plant in Nanping City burns 4000 cubic meters of firewood annually. Such plants are extremely common in forest areas.

5. Indiscriminate purchase of lumber in forest regions by units of plant and mining enterprises and military units. In Shunchang County during 1978, 77 different units bought 14,000 cubic meters of China fir from communes and brigades.

6. Forest fires and serious disease and insect pest infestations. Most forest fires result from carelessness in the use of fire or intentional burning to produce fertilizer. During 1977 there were 2600 forest fires throughout the province, with more than 54 million trees being destroyed. In 1978 there were more than 900 forest fires, which destroyed more than 14 million trees. In 1979 there were more than 1500 forest fires, which destroyed more than 30 million trees. Every year more than 1 million mu

of masson pine forest and shelter forest along the seacoast throughout the province are damaged by insect plagues. In 1979 insect plagues were quite serious, with an areas of more than 3.4 million mu suffering damage, seriously affecting normal tree growth.

7. Since the promulgation of the "Forestry Ordinance," no one obeys it. Wuyishan is a major national natural preserve, but people frequently fell trees there indiscriminately. Along the highway in the forested area from Chongan to Shaowu, indiscriminately cut timber is stacked all over the place so that vehicles cannot get through, but no one does anything about it. The problem of forestry authority involves numerous units and there are no concrete regulations; consequently, no one desires to become involved, and once involved matters cannot be readily solved.

Unless the aforementioned state of affairs is changed, we will exhaust all our patrimony and it will be too late for regrets.

#### Nationwide Decline of Forests

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] We asked the Ministry of Forestry about some questions raised in letters from the Information Unit of the Fujian Provincial Forestry Bureau. They have informed us of a few things.

Many economically advanced countries in the world employ every manner of means to preserve and develop their forest resources. In some European countries, the rate of reforestation already amounts to between 60 and 70 percent, and in Japan it is in excess of 60 percent. Still these countries are not satisfied with this, and some have even gone so far as to pass laws prohibiting use of a single stick of wood from their own forests with all wood being imported. Forestry resources in our country are poor, and the reforestation rate stands at only 12.7 percent. Particularly deserving of attention is the fact that our country's forest reserves are currently declining. Annual consumption of forest resources vastly exceeds the amount of nationally planned cutting, and the amount of cutting under the state plan even exceeds forest growth in some key forest areas.

This state of affairs in our nation's forestry industry has not been historically like this. Right after the founding of the People's Republic, the amount of timber for cutting in the forests of Fujian Province amounted to 178 million cubic meters. Now only 89 million cubic meters remain. There used to be a saying: "the China firs of Gaoyang that can be cut without end, and the Pucheng rice that can be eaten without end." But now the "China firs of Gaoyang" have all been cut down, and the rice paddies of Pucheng are terribly dry. The situation in other major forest areas is also very much the same, with only minor differences. In Yunnan Province, for example, the reforestation rate right after the founding of the People's

Republic was 55 percent; now it is 30 percent. Right after the founding of the People's Republic, the natural tropical rain forests on Hainan had a reforestation rate of 25.7 percent; now it is only 7.2 percent.

Large decline in the reforestation rate causes severe deterioration in the ecology. Since the founding of the People's Republic, the nationwide area of desertification has increased from 1.6 billion mu to 1.9 billion mu. Of 82,000 reservoirs built with a total storage capacity of 400 billion cubic meters of water, 100 billion cubic meters have been filled with silt. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, the annual average area of land afflicted with floods or droughts amounted to 190 million mu. During the period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the annual average area of land afflicted with calamities amounted to 450 million mu.

How were the forests destroyed to the condition they are in today? The main reasons are those stated in the letter from the Information Unit of the Fujian Forestry Bureau. The most basic of these reasons is inadequate understanding at all echelons of leadership about the importance of developing the forestry industry. This is a problem that currently exists everywhere throughout the country. Many cadres in forest regions suppose that once a tree has grown, it may be cut, and that not to cut it is a waste. The secretary of a Prefectural CCP Committee in Fujian Province even went so far as to say, "You can cut any large tree in the mountains and sell it to anyone who has the money. Forestry units should not interfere."

Because this problem of understanding has not been reconciled for some leaders, particularly for some comrades in charge, "after-effects" remain in many places. For example, many reports and articles speak of "managing forests" as being primary, but in planning and organizing, it is the "forest industry" that is primary. From planning to investment, it is frequently the cutting of trees that absolutely dominates. Those comrades who fell trees are proceeding according to plan, of course, but if things go on this way, won't our patrimony be exhausted?

It is to be hoped that the leading comrades concerned will give much consideration to the welfare of the people in connection with this matter, and that they will give much consideration to the children and grandchildren of future generations, and turn this situation around at once.

9432

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

HIGHER SUGARCANE PRODUCTION ENCOURAGED--With the approval of the State Council and other departments concerned, Fujian has been implementing a measure since 1976 to encourage higher sugarcane output. Under this measure, for each ton of sugarcane delivered to the State after fulfilling its quota, the delivering commune or brigade in the sugarcane producing area receives 250 jin of grain as a reward. This would increase the average annual grain ration received by a sugarcane grower from a little more than 300 jin to about 500 jin, thus greatly improving one's living standards. Sugarcane yield is relatively high in Fujian. On the average, it takes only 1.7 mu of sugarcane field to produce 1 ton of sugar, while the national average is 4 mu. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 1]

CSO: 4007

## GANSU SCORES SUCCESSES IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 80 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Zhou Deguan [0719 1795 1684]: "Rapid Progress of Animal Husbandry in Gansu"]

[Text] Animal husbandry in Gansu Province is thriving on the favorable local natural conditions. There are now over 15 million domestic animals of various species raised by peasants throughout Gansu Province, a figure which has hit an historic high.

Since the beginning of 1979, the Gansu Provincial Party Committee and the provincial people's government have concentrated on developing agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry simultaneously, instead of promoting a single-product agricultural economy as they did in the past. Gansu Province now has seven counties where herdsmen devote full time to animal husbandry, and two counties where herdsmen divide their time between farming and animal husbandry. In addition, the province has instructed four communes in the agricultural area to devote full time to raising domestic animals, 15 other rural communes to divide their time between farming and animal husbandry, and its entire agricultural area to develop agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in an all-round way and in a manner appropriate to local conditions. While developing animal husbandry, various units in the agricultural area of Gansu Province have put into effect a system of clearly defined job responsibilities for everyone in every unit, so that there are persons responsible for breeding, tending and herding animals, and pest control in the production process. As a result of the thorough implementation of an economic policy aimed at promoting livestock production, communes and brigades and the masses of people have become more enthusiastic than ever for promoting the development of animal husbandry. In 1979, Hezheng County's net profit from raising large animals and sheep jumped 8.4 percent and 22.4 percent, respectively.

While helping the agricultural area to develop animal husbandry, the Gansu Provincial Party Committee and the provincial people's government have paid special attention to the raising of cattle and sheep by families of commune members, and have given them assistance in every possible way. For example, they have distributed land to commune members for growing



feed crops, trees and grazing grass, and have granted over 10 million yuan in special economic assistance to some sheep-producing areas and counties which are short of capital for raising more sheep and cattle. These measures have played a great role in encouraging the families of commune members and farms to develop animal husbandry.

At present, the number of sheep raised by families of commune members in the agricultural area of Gansu Province has exceeded 1.8 million, surpassing the 1978 figure by over 590,000. The number of cattle and horses raised by them has increased to nearly 400,000. Formerly, commune members in the agricultural area were prohibited from raising these large animals. The facts indicate that the numbers of sheep and cattle and horses raised by families of commune members in Gansu have hit the highest mark in the past 20 years.

9574

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

**EASTERN FARMWORK**--The masses in areas north of the Wei River in eastern Gansu Province are making arduous efforts to protect their wheat against drought and to do a good job in sowing autumn-ripening crops. The provincial people's government has appropriated 1.7 million yuan for the procurement of phosphate fertilizer and other materials needed for these purposes. In Pingliang Prefecture the masses have made good use of the irrigation facilities. Wheat fields irrigated this spring exceeded the number irrigated last year by some 40,000 mu. [SK312246 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 May 80]

**AFFORESTATION REMUNERATION**--The Gansu Provincial People's Government recently issued stipulations on remuneration to CYL organizations participating in afforestation: 1. All CYL and Young Pioneer organizations of factories, schools, subdistricts, communes and brigades should receive remuneration for afforestation in appointed areas or state forest farms, with the exception of volunteers, and the remuneration should be used for activity funds. 2. Shock teams organized by rural CYL organizations, should be given work-points upon fulfillment of assigned tasks. 3. Trees planted by CYL and Young Pioneer organizations in places designated by forestry departments should be owned by the respective units. 4. Subsidies should be given to rural CYL or Young Pioneer organizations for cultivating saplings, and advanced collectives and individuals should be cited. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 May 80]

**ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES**--Cadres and masses in eastern Gansu and in areas north of the Wei River are taking antidrought measures to protect the wheat crop and to sow autumn crops. Since last September, some counties and communes in Qingyang and Pingliang prefectures in eastern Gansu and in areas north of the Wei River in Tianshui Prefecture have not had a good heavy rain or snow. This dry spell and low temperatures killed the seedlings on some wheat fields. The severe drought also caused difficulties for sowing major autumn crops. The provincial people's government has allotted 1.7 million yuan and shipped 6,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer, seeds and insecticides, and draft animals to these areas to assist the local peasants. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 80 p 2]

# NEW PROSPERITY OF MODEL NANHAI COUNTY DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25, 26, 28, 29 Feb 80

[Article by Zou Canhua [6760 3503 5478], Yu Tonghao [0151 4827 3185], and Liu Chaoye [0491 6389 2814], "Bringing About Prosperity In Nanhai Rural Village"]

[25 Feb 80 p 2]

[Text] "Dare to be wealthy; be able to be wealthy and broaden the road to wealth. Compare the wealth of brigades and compare the wealth of families; prosperity is glorious."

This attention getting couplet appeared on the "wealth comparison display" at the recently held congress of advanced units on the agricultural front in Nanhai County. It reflects the faith in government policies of the Nanhai peasants who dare to walk the new style road of socialist joint prosperity. Last year, under the guidance of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, people in 45 brigades throughout Nanhai County averaged record disbursements of 300 yuan, with a maximum of 550 yuan; people in 91 production teams averaged disbursements in excess of 400 yuan. In mountainous regions and plains areas alike, earnings have been great with "outstanding brigades" doubling amounts distributed to them in the course of a year. Such a flourishing scene of transformation to prosperity within a year is truly stirring.

By way of exploring the "secret" of the rapid prosperity of these brigades, we recently engaged commune and brigade cadres in repeated conversations. They universally acknowledged that the party's policies of the Third Plenary Session were good policies favoring a prosperous country, prosperous brigades, and prosperous people. So long as we believe in the policies of the party and courageously operate in accordance with policies, we can dare to bring about riches and be adept at bringing forth riches. Early faith and early implementation means early prosperity; tardy faith and tardy implementation means tardy prosperity; no faith and no implementation means no prosperity.

Does such a view fit reality? Take a look at the experience of the Daguoqi Production Team of the Danzao Commune in its transformation to prosperity within a year!

The Daguxi Production Team was simply a team with unfavorable natural conditions producing mostly a single product. Its level of income distribution was not high. In the wake of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the cadres and commune members in this team set to work, and adapting methods of local circumstances, they developed team-operated industry. Taking advantage of the presence within the team of persons skilled in woodworking, they began to operate a plant to produce wooden crates, making them for the commune chemical plant. Furthermore, since the team was located along a major transportation artery over which many people passed back and forth, but was also quite distant from villages or towns, they operated a cold locker from which the masses of commune members could buy difficult to obtain cold drinks. As a result collective income rapidly increased. Just at the time that they were taking the road of combining agriculture, industry, and commerce, some people in the society commented that they were "forsaking agriculture to engage in commerce," and "competing with state operated businesses." Some cadres and commune members courageously "fired on every bird whose head appeared," and bore abuse. The team leader, Chen Jixun (7115 2638 2450), together with members of the team's CCP Committee, studied pertinent policies of the party over and over, feeling that the Third Plenary Session had called for the peasants to become prosperous with all possible speed, and that for us to devote some labor to operate industry and business to serve large plants and to serve the livelihood of the masses, even while continuing to do a good job in agriculture, was entirely in accordance with the party's policies. There was no need to be afraid! They used this correct point of view to unify the thinking of the commune members, and continued to operate the wooden crate plant and the cold locker, to improve quality, and to earn the gratitude of the masses. Last year gross income from the Daguxi Production Team's operation of sideline industries amounted to more than 93,000 yuan, and net income amounted to more than 47,000 yuan. They used some of this capital to buy chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural tools, vigorously strengthening agriculture to bring about great increases in grain output, with per mu yields averaging more than 1,500 jin, for an increase over last year of 320 jin per mu. Collective income increased many times over, and after allowing for necessary accumulations, commune members averaged increases in distribution from the 215 yuan of the year before last to 615 yuan. They believed in the party's policies and became prosperous within a year.

The situation in the Xiajiao Brigade of Xiaotang Commune set people to thinking even more. This brigade had been in the habit of weaving bamboo wares, but this activity was flagrantly criticized as "capitalism" during the rampage of the "four pests." For about a full half year following the Third Plenary Session, an overcautiousness prevailed because some cadres had their doubts about the permanence of policies. They were apprehensive that "today we go ahead to develop sideline industries, but who knows whether tomorrow we may again be unjustly accused of capitalism." During the first half of last year a large quantity of bamboo baskets accumulated, yet no one dared actively organize forces to promote their sale, and as of mid-August, less than half of the output value for sideline industries for

the whole year had been completed. During late August, the county CCP Committee convened a meeting to make an all out effort for economic income, which stressed the policies of the Third Plenary Session and exchanged experiences. Only then did the cadres of the brigade finally wake up to the realization that they had suffered losses in the past because of their lack of faith in the party's policies. They determined to rouse themselves and catch up. At the end of August, the brigade convened a meeting of commune members for a big discussion of the policies of the party and ways to create wealth under socialism. They convened a conference of "able people" to provide good advice, to develop production, and to enlarge markets, with the result that the situation of unmarketed bamboo manufactures was turned around and sales of manufactures multiplied. The brick plant's production also made an upward leap. Gross income for the entire brigade for the final 4 months of the year amounted to 1.5 million yuan, 1.6 times the gross income during the first 8 months. Distributions to commune members for the entire year averaged 402 yuan, an increase of more than 150 yuan over the previous year. The cadres of this brigade said that if we had earlier had faith in the party's policies and had set to work, the level of distributions might have been even higher!

During the course of our visit to Nanhai County, we heard of many living examples of becoming prosperous in a year, similar to those of the Daguoqi Production Team and the Xiajiao Brigade. However, we also heard of how some brigades lacked faith in the party's policies, were filled with fears and apprehensions, and did not set to work to attend to the economy, with the result that production grew slowly, marked time in some places, or even declined, bringing a decline in income. Consequently, this year we must make sure that agriculture has new breakthroughs, and we must also continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of the false socialism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to overcome the mentality in some comrades that fears prosperity. Every echelon of leadership must consistently implement the various policies formulated by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and positively not engage in stupid acts of capriciously changing policies. At the same time, they should use typical examples to educate basic level cadres and the masses, help them summarize the lessons of experience, liberate their thoughts, and advance along the common road of prosperity.

[26 Feb 80 p 2]

[Text] Some people claimed that the reason for Nanhai County's rapid prosperity was simply its proximity to Guangzhou and Foshan; its geographic conditions were favorable. As we understand matters as a result of our visit, this was truly a beneficial circumstance for some of the communes and brigades of Nanhai in bringing about prosperity. However, most of the production brigades and production teams in this county became prosperous last year not through reliance on urban areas. For example, of the brigades from which the five people sprang who averaged distributions of more than 400 yuan, four were quite distant from both Guangzhou and Foshan. Of the



production teams from which 19 people had average distributions of more than 500 yuan, only eight were located near cities. This was a great surprise to everyone and was described as "rice seedling fields giving birth to tigers"!

How can "rice seedling fields" give birth to "tigers?" Lu Jiazhi [7120 1367 2535], production team leader of the Xiangnan Production Team of the Donglian Brigade of the Xiaotang Commune in which people last year averaged 626 yuan in distributions said: I know from experience that each place has its own special favorable conditions and advantages, and if it is good at making the most of its own favorable conditions and advantages, it can make its own production teams become prosperous quite rapidly. This sentence summarized the common experiences of these teams in becoming prosperous. The Baijixiashe Production Team of the Hongxing Brigade of the Guanyao Commune located in a remote and backward place used to feel that they were "poor souls with farmlands high and dry on hills or soggy in the lowlands," and that it tilled "fields at the bottom of a whirlpool." Farming conditions were poor, and it would have liked to operate some sideline industries. But it lacked skills and did not know how to go about matters as well. Transportation was also a problem, so it was really a case of having "a hundred schemes" with no way of putting them into effect, or "like a turtle-dove looking at a piece of rice to eat--very intense." Following the party's Third Plenary Session, the cadres and commune members of that team liberated their thoughts and gained a new appreciation of themselves. They saw that there were favorable factors. One such favorable factor was that there was a lot of cultivated land and it possessed a great potential for increased yields. If each mu could yield an additional 200 jin, income would rise by 20,000 yuan. Second, there was a lot of hill land with favored development of economic crops and was a source of clay for the making of bricks. Third, there were 19 mu of fishponds from which the per mu catches amounted to only about 400 jin, which was a far cry from those high yield ponds where catches were 1,000 jin per mu, so that potential for increased output was great. Through such calculations, their own advantages emerged. During last year alone, while using every manner of means to do a good job of grain production, they also brought in skilled hands for raising chickens and fish, and for firing bricks. They raised more than 900 hens, began the scientific raising of fish, and opened a brick kiln, expanding their financial resources and gaining a bumper harvest in grain. Per mu yields of grain increased by 172 jin for a total increased output of close to 60,000 jin. Collective gross income more than doubled and average distributions to commune members shot up to 415 yuan, double the previous year. The Peng Number 2 Production Team of the Shipeng Brigade of this commune is located to the southwest on the banks of the Yongnan where the river flats provide much alluvial soil of fine quality, where transportation is convenient, and where, in addition, there are not many fields and the workforce is ample. They made the most of this favorable situation to run a large brick kiln operation that increased income. Last year, average per capita distributions amounted to 343 yuan, and income from the making of bricks alone permitted average per capita distributions of 200 yuan. In the semi-mountainous area of the Xi Number 2 Production Team of the Liansha Brigade of the Lishui Commune, where there is

a lot of sandy soil suitable for the growing of potatoes, a big effort in potato growing took place last year. This activity alone netted more than 12,400 yuan of income for an average per capita increase in distributions of 61.40 yuan.

In regions where there are numerous fields and few people and the area of grain fields is large, following the Central Committee's formulation of a series of policies for the development of agriculture and the lightening of the burden on the peasantry plus an increase in prices paid for agricultural sideline products, it has been possible to bring about prosperity through doing a good job in grain production. The Daxing Number 8 Production Team of the Yinhe Brigade of Danzao Commune has figured accounts this way. Annual per mu yields for the 277 mu of grain fields throughout the team amount to about only 1,000 jin. If each mu could show annual increased yields of 100 jin, that would mean an increase in income of more than 6,000 yuan, with an increased average per capita distribution of close to 100 yuan. They made an extraordinary effort to improve per unit grain yields and achieved average per mu increased yields of 200 jin more than in previous years. Average per capita distribution amounted to 358 yuan for an increase of 163 yuan over previous years.

From this we can see that no matter the place, whether close to cities or in distant regions, whether in hilly areas or on flat plains, whether production of economic crops is paramount, or whether production of grain is paramount, every place has its own special advantages and every team can become prosperous. The question is whether one begins with the realities as they exist in a place, recognizes the advantages, makes the most of the advantages, and translates the possibility of being prosperous into reality. In Nanhai County, the leadership comrades of the county and the communes had a chat with us. We learned that this perception is currently being accepted by more and more people. They have broken away from metaphysical ideas to see that within disadvantageous situations there are advantageous situations, to see that there is potential within disparity, and to begin to realize that like the Eight Immortals [of legend] crossing the sea, each can show his or her own special prowess, and strive to bring about prosperity. However, comrades in a minority of places do not have very wide fields of vision, and they are still unable to see their own advantages. They are still sighing, "conditions are poor and difficulties great," complaining of this and complaining of that. There is a great need for the strengthening of organizational leadership in these places and for good guidance of thinking in order to bring about a turnaround, to make them catch up with events to go all out, to work hard to get ahead, and to have a new breakthrough during 1980.

[28 Feb 80 p 2]

[Text] "Reliance on science and technology to become prosperous"--this was the number one topic of repeated discussion by the cadres and commune members of the Fu Brigade in Nanhai County. Of the experience of 21 advanced units on the agricultural front, which the Nanhai County CCP Committee has recently publicized, one-third are on how to rely on science and technology to become

prosperous. Regions where yields are high to begin with pay particular regard to this as the road that has to be followed to bring about prosperity.

That these teams rely on science and technology to bring about prosperity is the result of having discarded metaphysics. Nanhai County has been a place where yields have usually be quite high. In 1978, per mu yields of paddy already amounted to 1,200 jin, and per mu yields of brigades with high yields exceeded 1,700 jin. Per mu catches of fish from ponds amounted to more than 400 jin, with high yield brigades catching more than 700 jin. Silkworm cocoons per mu of mulberries amounted to more than 320 jin with the maximum brigade getting more than 400 jin. The number of slaughter hogs increased and per mu yields of sugarcane also achieved definite levels. Some people have supposed that since production had reached such heights, it was not possible to rely on principal products to bring about prosperity. However, when a group of teams achieved the reality of vastly increased output and income in 1979 as a result of reliance on scientific farming and scientific raising of animals, people's views were enlarged. The Number 11 Production Team of the Lingxi Brigade of Xijiao Commune, where production of grain is paramount, concentrated on increased fertilization to transform the soil, and on the promotion of superior varieties. Last year, two crops of paddy averaged a dramatic increase of 690 jin per mu for a total of 1,689 jin per mu. The old saying, "to add a single jin more to a thousand is difficult" is no longer tenable in the face of reality. Great increases in production have brought about great increases in income, with this brigade averaging increases in distribution of 101 yuan more than previous years. The Liuyi Production Team of the Wuxing Brigade of Jiujiang Commune, where pond fish, silkworms, and mulberry are predominant, last year diligently improved the cultivation system used in its mulberry groves, implemented scientific raising of silkworms, and scientific methods of raising fish. As a result, great increases in both silkworm cocoon production and pond fish production took place, with cocoon production per mu of mulberry trees amounting to 700 jin for an 18 percent increase over the previous year, and per mu catches of fish amounting to 1,011 jin, for an increase of 9.5 percent over the previous year. As production has grown, contributions to the state have also become increasingly large, and striking increases have taken place in the income of commune members. Last year average per capita distributions amounted to 337 yuan, an increase of 91 yuan over the previous year.

Facts show that science and technology are productive forces. Results are quite different depending on whether one emphasizes science or not, or understands science or not. Agricultural production is a coming in contact with the natural world and the biological world, and the growth and development of crops have their objective laws about which scientific understanding is certainly necessary. There are no limits to the development of science and technology. Even in regions of quite high outputs, startling increases in output are possible if emphasis is placed on weak lines and suitable technological measures are taken.

However, the great role of science and technology is not understood as yet by everybody. Some comrades are fettered by a small production mentality. They are accustomed to the techniques of farming of the old economy and dependence on old methods for food. In some comrades a mentality of "scientific mystery" exists. They feel their own cultural level is low and "with one's feet covered with cow shit, it is impossible to engage in science." These are all obstacles to reliance on science to bring about prosperity. For the purpose of tackling this kind of situation, the Nanhai County CCP Committee recently launched a popularization of knowledge about agricultural science among its cadre and masses in a campaign to increase the level of scientific farming. The leaders of the County CCP Committee took the lead in attending lectures on agricultural technology, acting as respectful students. At the same time, the County CCP Committee set about building a scientific and technical team and a scientific study effort at every level to make improvements in scientific research organizations throughout the province, communes, brigades, and production teams, to help in a planned way those brigades whose situation was quite good to operate scientific research sites, and to equip the "four kinds of personnel": planting personnel, plant protection personnel, soil fertility personnel, and seed personnel. Additionally, it operated agricultural cadre schools for regular training of cadres for communes and brigades, and for the study of scientific agricultural knowledge. In this way the slogan, "rely on science for food and rely on science for prosperity" became even more poignant.

[29 Feb 80 p 2]

[Text] In the foregoing three installments of the notes of our visits, we briefly discussed some of the major experiences of some brigades and production teams in Nanhai County in bringing about prosperity. Without doubt all of them are very important, but in every matter in the world, it is man who is most precious. The wealth and prosperity of a society must depend upon people for its creation, and the road to prosperity must be opened by people. The experiences of the prosperous Brigade in Nanhai County attest that knowing ones subordinates well enough to assign them responsibilities commensurate with their abilities, the reinstatement of dismissed personnel who desire to serve development of the collective economy, and use of able people possessing vocational skills is of benefit in putting life into the economy. It was in just such a way that the Nansha Brigade prospered.

Prior to 1961, Nansha Brigade was still "poor and bland." In looking for a way to prosperity, the cadres and commune members decided on a brigade operated business and to make the road of agriculture and industry jointly. At that time technical forces were sorely lacking, but they courageously reinstated a grade 6 technician who had returned to the countryside from Guangzhou, allowing him to take charge of the technology, supplies at marketing at a hardware plant operated by the brigade. For more than 10 years, this old technician has helped the brigade run a supply, marketing, and technical team of more than 30 people to make the hardware industry for



the brigade develop into something from nothing, to grow large from small beginnings, and to thrive and prosper. Annual industrial output value for the entire brigade has risen from 30,000 yuan at the outset to 2.81 million yuan last year. Its products have been marketed far and wide both domestically and abroad, and have been well received by customers. In agriculture too, this brigade has likewise given much attention to the use of capable people. A cadre who had been forced during the Great Cultural Revolution to leave his professional position to return to the countryside to become a cadre in the agricultural science station of the Yuan Commune possessed great work skills. Following his return to the countryside, he energetically participated in labor and showed a good attitude. The brigade thereupon, put his talents to use, allowing him to join leadership of the brigade with responsibilities for agricultural production. He led commune members in an arduous burrowing into agricultural science and technology, and set up a science and technology team consisting of more than 20 which steadily elevated the level of scientific farming, making a great contribution to large production increases in paddy rice, sugar cane, and pond fish at the Nansha Brigade. Now the total value of brigade's property is close to 3 million yuan, and last year each commune member received average disbursements of 550 yuan.

There are many additional examples like that of the Nansha Brigade. Numerous production teams in the Yanbu Commune and the Pingzhou Commune reinstated technicians in planting and aquatic breeding industries to develop planting and aquatic breeding industries that brought about striking increases in collective industries. Some of these industries included mushroom growing, flowers and fruits, miniature trees and rockeries, young chickens, gold fish, white mice, Kuishu [5525 7857], oxen, sheep, dogs, and rabbits.

The key to the reinstatement of able people is the liberation of one's thoughts to implement policies. This was a profound lesson from experience for some prosperous brigades in Nanhai County. This county had historically had a well-developed commodity economy, and so able people with a head for economics and versed in skills were quite numerous. Most of these people wanted to walk the socialist path after a long period of education by the party. However, during the rampage of the "four pests," countless capable people were condemned as "black master workers," "black supply and marketeers," and "black adjutants," and as "representatives of capitalist roaders." They were criticized and struggled against. Once the "gang of four" had been toppled, and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the Party, the County CCP Committee conscientiously cleared accounts on the crimes committed by the extreme left line that devastated talented people, and realized that many able people who had been criticized had improved the competitive strength of products of communes and brigades, had made meritorious contributions to the development of the collective economy, and most certainly were not criminals who wrecked the collective economy. Thus, party organizations at all levels in rural villages throughout the county set up special full-time groups to rehabilitate the more than 9,000 cadres commune members, and able people who had been unjustly, falsely or wrongly accused, and implemented



policies practically and realistically to make use of people according to their skills. Now many able people have already become the mainstays of economic activities. The Zhan Number 2 Production Team of the Qicha Brigade of Dali Commune had per mu yields of paddy rice of more than 1,500 jin several years ago. They wanted to break new records, but cadres said there were no "experts" to help them. But last year as part of the implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session, Kuang Cankai [6782 3503 7030], whom the commune had mistakenly branded as a rich peasant during the "Small Four Clean-ups" was rehabilitated and his party membership restored. The masses selected him to become deputy head of a production team. This old hand at agricultural production, working together with the team CCP Committee, led the masses in support for scientific farming, with great results becoming apparent within a year's time. Last year, per mu yields reached 2,032 jin, an increase of 526 jin over 1978.

"Carrying out the four modernizations will greatly require capable people like Sun Wukong [1327 1889 4500]!" This has already become the universal cry of the cadres and masses of rural villages in Nanhai County. But some brigades grumble against local brigades saying, "Tang Sengs [0781 0300] are numerous but Sun Wukongs are too scarce." Is it that there are no "Sun Wukongs" there? No. The problem is that the pernicious influence of the extreme left has not yet been eradicated; the minds of some leadership cadres have not yet been liberated; or they have become accustomed to using old metaphysical vision to look at people, to look prejudicially at people, or to examine people "to death!" If only you will clear away the perniciousness of the extreme left, talented people like "Sun Wukong" will be found standing right before your very eyes. What is needed is for all comrades who are anxious for collective prosperity to use their full enthusiasm to discover people of talent, use people of talent, and cherish people of talent. In this year of the monkey, let more "Sun Wukongs" display their skills on the stage of collective prosperity.

9432

CSO: 4007

SPRING AFFORESTATION CAMPAIGN BEGUN

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 80 pp 1,3

[Unsigned article: "Guangdong Circular on Spring Afforestation Released"]

[Text] The 1980 "Arbor Day Celebration" will soon be upon us and large-scale tree planting will then begin.

Forests can transform natural conditions and protect the ecological balance thus providing lumber for state plans and the people's livelihood as well as many forestry by-products. It is of great importance in developing agricultural production and in developing national economic construction. Guangdong is seven parts mountain one part water and two parts farmland and there are superior conditions for developing forestry. However, present conditions on forestry fall far short of needs in developing the national economy. Forestry resources are decreasing every day so that accelerated afforestation is an unavoidable task already squarely facing us. All levels of the people's government must place the development of the forestry industry in an important position, make afforestation into a constant effort, and create a new social trend for everyone to cherish, plant and protect the forests. We must thoroughly utilize the wonderful "Arbor Day Celebration" opportunity to broadly initiate this springtime afforestation movement.

In order to thoroughly mobilize the positivism of the broad masses and all trades and industries to plant and protect forests each locale must sincerely implement each item of the forestry policy.

(1) Strict adherence to the regulations of the central governments two documents concerning agriculture and stabilize the commune's collective ownership system "three levels of ownership with the brigade as basis." Whatever mountain and forestry rights have become clarified should be stabilized without further change. Whatever mountain and forest rights have become confused should be thoroughly discussed and reasonably settled.

(2) Positively initiate communal forestry centers, concentrate related afforestation projects, follow the principle of voluntary mutual benefits, equivalent value barter and more pay for more work, sign afforestation contracts, and arrive at a reasonable solution for the problem of distributing profits. Proper operation of the extant nurseries requires continual proper leadership with incessant summation and improvements.

(3) State forestry centers must actively assist neighboring brigades to carry out widespread afforestation. Forestry center borders established by all government levels must be protected and no incursions should be permitted. In areas where the borders are confused the government should quickly organize the concerned departments to conduct an investigation, and before the clarification of the borders, no unit or individual may practice indiscriminate logging or in any way harm the timber. There must be strict punishment of unauthorized logging with criminal proceedings for serious infractions.

(4) Strong advocacy of production team afforestation, with the establishment of various forms of forestry production responsibility systems. This will guarantee planting and management by a specialized group and will implement a household planting, management and profits division production responsibility system. The production team exerts unified control of the forestry areas, large-scale land reclamation and afforestation, fulfillment of tasks by the households, guaranteed planting and management, additional funds and grain from inter-row planting and state aid to afforestation, household ownership, and proportional division of lumber to the afforestation households and brigades. Afforestation and reclamation of economic forests can be handled through guaranteed planting and management by specialized groups, or it can be handled through team ownership with household planting management and with fixed proportional division of the harvest between the production team and the planting and management group (household).

(5) Encouragement for innumerable households to engage in afforestation. Commune members and township inhabitants can use the land around their dwellings and production team designated areas to plant firewood and charcoal trees, commercial trees and tree types with the entire production going to the planters for their own use or for sale.

(6) All railroads, highways, reservoirs, farms and ranches, factories, mines and enterprises as well as institutional, collective, military, educational and other units and collectively owned plants (farms) ought to actively initiate planter-owner afforestation within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Forestry development requires proper regulation and propagation of scientific afforestation. There must be plans for the arrangement of land and seedlings, operation according to

natural conditions, planting of appropriate trees and improved seeds and techniques. If we wish to develop fast growing abundant yield timber forests and also wish to exert ourselves in planting protective forests, commercial forests, wood-based oils forests, and firewood and charcoal forests then there must be prompt transformation of single-variety tree planting in mountainous areas. If we have proper afforestation and management, firm prevention of unauthorized lumbering, prevention of forest destruction, and quick control of insect and disease damage this will guarantee tree growth and forest formation with quick growth and abundant yields.

"National afforestation" is the legacy of Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Zhou Enlai also directed us, "From the Central Committee to the local level each responsible comrade, except for the aged and disabled, should annually take the lead in planting trees, make this into a habit, and promote suitable regulations regarding this matter." The Forestry Ministry of the State Council has already issued a memorandum calling for an afforestation congress at 3:00 pm on March 10th. Leading comrades of the central committee are invited to speak and the radio and television networks will carry the event. All levels of the People's Government throughout the province should sincerely implement this directive, lead Guangdong's people in afforestation and quickly accomplish this goal throughout southern Guangdong in order to make a contribution to the four modernizations.

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POLICY SAID BASIC TO FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 80 pp 1,3

[Unsigned article: "Nanfang Commentator Stresses: Development of Forestry Depends on Policy"]

[Text] Today's publication in this paper of a report on forestry development in Magui and Lantian communes vividly demonstrates that forestry production must also rely on policy to be successful. Their experiences can help the people to discover the real significance of the fact that implementing party and government forestry policy can have on successful forestry production both this spring and in the future.

How is it that Magui commune which had planted for trees for the past ten years suddenly last year overfulfilled its quota and achieved a 98 percent survival rate? The main reason is that they carried out a production responsibility system of brigade ownership with household planting and management, division of timber, and inter-row crops belonging to the individual planter. How is it that in such a brief period Lantian commune with its surrounding denuded mountains could raise such a high tide of afforestation and tree-raising? It was because the production teams divided up the portions of the waste-mountains and permitted the commune members to harvest the products of their own efforts. In these two places the mountains are the same old mountains, the people are the same old people, but are these great changes not enough to cause one to think?

On March 1st the Guangdong Provincial Government issued a report regarding spring afforestation which stipulated: "Vigorously advocate that the production teams carry out afforestation and build an all-encompassing production responsibility system. This includes planting and management guaranteed by special groups and brigade ownership, household planting and management with profit sharing. There will be production team unified farm planning, broad ranging land reclamation and afforestation, household responsibility for implementation, guaranteed planting



and management, with the income from the inter-row cropping and the state aid funds and grain belonging to the household." "This will encourage a multitude of households to engage in afforestation. All profits from charcoal, economic and other trees planted in house gardens and brigade designated plot will belong to the commune members and village dwellers who planted them." This major policy was formulated according to the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the actual conditions present here in Guangdong. Magui and Lantian communes are proof that this policy is in accord with the wishes of the broad masses. We hope that each locale will unify practice, eliminate ideological obstacles, and quickly and thoroughly implement it.

The implementation of a responsibility system of brigade ownership with household planting and management and division of profits will clarify the concrete duties of each producer, make a direct relationship between individual interest and success and failure in afforestation and tree raising, all of which will strengthen the principle of to each according to his labors. Whoever is most successful in afforestation and tree-raising will then have a superior economic benefit. Moreover, these concrete benefits can be demonstrated and calculated from the very beginning of afforestation. In this way there will be great support for liquidation of the egalitarian poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and transformation of the conditions wherein it makes no difference whether one works or not, works more or works less, or works well or works poorly. This production responsibility system is a completely suitable response to the conditions of scattered production and primarily hand labor now found in the mountain areas. Therefore, whenever this responsibility system is inaugurated there will be immediate mobilization of mass enthusiasm for afforestation and a transformation of a minority of people planting and raising trees to a majority of people engaged in this, resulting even in conditions such as those in Magui commune where whole families male and female, young and old all go up the mountains to plant trees. Where there is mass enthusiasm the success rate in afforestation is assured.

Don't mountain areas usually have a contradiction between timber and grains which affects development of forestry? Some comrades seek a solution through decreased state procurement and increased foodgrain allotments, but this is not the main solution to the problem. The basic solution still is to rely on the authority of party policy and mass enthusiasm. Development of the latent foodgrain production potential in mountain areas requires improved rice seeds, greater grain varieties and many plans for increased farmfield unit production and total increased foodgrain production. One step forward in Magui commune was the inter-row planting of trees and grains with the foodgrain

crops going to the individual commune members. This unified the afforestation and forestry protection responsibility system with food grain planting resulting in progress for both of them. This also resulted in a close connection between the benefits for the collective and for the individual commune members, stimulated commune members' interest in state farms, caused commune members to make full use of the family auxiliary labor and time and make full use of the land. There is a great production reservoir here which should not be underestimated. Last year one six member family in this commune obtained over 5,8000 jin of cassava wood planks, almost 1,000 jin per person. If all forest areas in the province were to make good use of foodgrain inter-row planting, were to do so, what a great foodgrain increase there would be!

Guangdong now has numerous collectively owned barren mountains as yet unreclaimed, and which the collectives cannot quickly put under state management. Therefore, under the regulations of the provincial government, the production team will assign the barren mountains to the commune members and the villagers to plant trees with ownership going to the planters, and at the same time encourage commune members to plant trees around their homes, trees which will always be individual property. Implementation of this policy will have a good effect on raising the rate of reforesting large areas, maintaining the soil and the water supply, protecting the ecological balance, developing the collective economy and increasing commune members' income.

The 1980 Arbor Day celebration is upon us. All that is needed is for all locales to strengthen leadership, grandly and thoroughly implement the directives of the Party Central and the State Council regarding strengthened afforestation, implement the policy and acts of the Provincial Government's March 1st communique, and the enthusiasm of the broad masses for afforestation will reach unprecedented heights. We wish to mobilize all personnel in the province's rural communes, brigades, state farms and collective forestry units, in railroad, highway, waterworks, farms and ranches, factories, mines and enterprises, as well as in the other organs, collectives, troops and schools to actively engage in afforestation and ensure great development in this year's forestry production.

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## TREE SEEDS IMPROVED, FORESTRY PRODUCTION INCREASED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] In recent years the Guangdong forestry scientific research units together with major forestry area and forestry enterprise collectives have closely united to actively engage in tree seed improvement and have nurtured a number of improved trees, and the orchards established earliest have already contributed superior seedlings for afforestation.

According to the most recent statistics, the province has produced over 3,100 superior trees, established over 16,200 mu of mother tree forests and over 380 mu of tree nurseries. Among these are over 20 tree orchards which serve as models and which are scattered throughout the province's major forest areas and which grow trees such as the China fir, masson pine, wetland pine, Caribbean pine, eucalyptus, mumahuang [2602 7802 7806], tea-oil, luoyu [5507 5038] fir, and hongzhui [4767 2785].

The proper performance of breeding superior tree types is the foundation for developing forestry. In many mountain areas of Guangdong the leadership and masses have begun to select improved varieties, attempting to improve the quality of tree seeds, gradually transform the manner of "spot a seed and pick it, see a seedling and cut it," use large amounts of improved seedlings for afforestation, speed up the rate of afforestation and raise the quality of afforestation. Practice has shown that under similar conditions of soil, climate and management, the use of improved varieties has a greater survival rate, faster tree growth, good lumber quality, a short maturation period, a 30-50 percent increase in lumber production, and increased pest and disease resistance, lowering pest and disease damage by over 40 percent.

In the process of experimental research and spread of improved variety seeds the provincial district and county science institutes actively initiated testing and research work, providing improved variety seeds and spikes for their locales, formed bases for improved varieties and moreover functioned as models and stations for seed dissemination. For example, wetlands pine is a fast growing imported variety which grew well in experimental plots in Guangdong. The growth was comparatively fast, the

trunk straight, with a relatively high fat content and good disease resistance. During the 60s the Taishan county forestry research institute tested the wetlands pine and obtained results in five years. During the past few years annual seed production has been between 4,000 and 6,000 jin. In recent years all areas have looked with greater favor on building seed orchards and the major work in afforestation has been the construction of seed orchards. At this point in time the province has constructed over 9,150 mu of seed orchards, over 14,500 mu of model forests, and has afforested 200,000 mu. For many years the Leizhou Forestry Bureau has actively carried out mass-style improved tree selection and after repeated tests has produced the "Leilin No 1 Eucalyptus" which grows to 11.5 meters in three years, 11.3 centimeters in circumference and with a storage capacity once again, that of other eucalyptus trees. This bureau has already built over 140 mu of seed orchards and afforested over 20,000 mu. Moreover, it has provided experimental and production seeds both within and beyond the province to promote the development of forestry production.

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GUANGDONG FOODSTUFFS INDUSTRY ADVANCES DETAILED

Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 14 Mar 80 pp 2-3

[Article: "Guangdong Foodstuffs Industry Shows 30 Percent Increase in the First Two Months of This Year"]

[Text] The output value produced by the Guangdong foodstuffs industry in the first two months of this year is more than 30 percent higher than the same period last year, and is accompanied by an increase in quality.

Guangdong province currently has 338 foodstuffs industries at the county level or higher. The main products include 55 categories such as canned goods, crackers, cigarettes, dairy products, wines, frozen foods, beverage mixes and curative foodstuffs, and amount to a total of nearly 2,000 varieties. The items produced in the largest quantities are candies, crackers and canned goods. There are more than 300 different varieties of candies, and exports of these amount to a third of the total for the country. There are more than 200 varieties of crackers, accounting for two-thirds of the nation's exports. Through this February, more than 1,000 new products went into experimental production. Some eight new varieties of cigarettes, including Jinjiang, Jinfeng, Longfeng and Yinmao brands, have appeared, and in the canned fruit juice category alone there are 17 new products including honeysuckle tea, coconut extract and bean jelly. These new products sold well as soon as they appeared on the market, and many have already entered international markets.

The quality of the products of the Guangdong foodstuffs industry is excellent, and 150 products have been recognized as national or provincial name brands or top quality brands. Pearl River Brand canned dace with fermented beans and canned deep-fried dace have won a national silver medal. Guangdong's long-famous rice wine has maintained a century-old tradition for clarity, mellowness, and aftertaste, and has been welcomed by the consumers.

Currently, products from the Guangdong foodstuffs industry are being sold in more than 80 countries, including Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Japan, West Germany, Romania, the United States and Canada, as well as Hong Kong and Amoy, and the annual export quantity is more than 100 tons, with export quantities of canned goods, soy sauce and wine being the highest for the country.



## BRIEFS

STATE FARMS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS--The Zhujiang Overseas Chinese State Farm and the Huaxian Overseas Chinese State Farm of Guangdong have signed a barter contract, under which the former will trade 700,000 jin of rice for 60,000 jin of peanut oil from the latter during 1980. This bargain signifies a radical change of the old "self-sufficient" policy. The reason for the exchange is that the soil of the first farm is suited for paddy rice cultivation and not for peanuts, while the opposite is true with the soil of the second farm. This contract, which is for the mutual benefit of these two farms, has the support of the Guangdong Overseas Chinese State Farms Administrative Bureau and is being promoted in other local overseas Chinese state farms. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 80 p 1]

GUANGDONG SPRING FARMING WORK--South Guangdong is an extensive area where spring comes early and the people are industrious. In the Guangdong countryside, spring farming work is in full swing, and by the end of February, 30 percent of cereal grains provincewide had been sown, and 2 million mu of such spring crops as sugar cane, peanuts, soybeans and cassava had been planted. On Hainan Island, where the season begins early, more than half of all rice seedlings have already been planted. In this year's spring farming work, all locations throughout the province are energetically popularizing such high-yield varieties as Guichao [Kuei-ch'ao] No 2 and Guang'er [Kuang-erh] 104, and are taking advantage of the favorable conditions of warming weather to soak and sow seed. In Taishan, Kaiping, Zhongshan, Nanhai and Fanyu counties on the Pearl River Delta, by the end of February seed soaking had been finished and more than 50 percent of cereal grains had been sown, and an average of 50 dan of organic fertilizer per mu of early rice had been applied. At present, early rice seedlings are green throughout the countryside and are growing healthy and strong. This year, people's governments at all levels throughout the province have sent groups of cadres to the basic level both to investigate and to solve problems, so that spring planting work will develop in a solid manner. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 7 Mar 80 p 6] 8480

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS--By now, there are 295 small hydroelectric power stations in Xinfeng County with a total installed capacity of 14,700 kilowatts. Some 129 brigades now receive electricity supply. This accounts for 89.5 percent of the total number of brigades. These hydroelectric power stations have transformed the outlook on the mountain areas. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 80 HK] At present, there are 328 small hydroelectric power stations in Dapu County with a total installed capacity of 16,999 kilowatts. With close criss-crossing rivers, the county is rich in water resources. Within 3 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," the installed capacity has increased by 6,000 kilowatts. In 1979, 50.074 million kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated throughout the county. Besides meeting the needs in the county, 3.47 million kilowatt-hours of electricity were transmitted to the state electricity network. Electricity is now available in all the communes, 93 percent of the brigades and 87 percent of the production teams throughout the county. At present, 19 hydroelectric power stations with an installed capacity of 4,415 kilowatts are under construction. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 80 HK]

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BASIC LEVEL FARM CADRES EXHORTED TO STUDY

Nanning SIXIANG JIEFANG [IDEOLOGICAL LIBERATION] in Chinese No 1  
1980 pp 49-50

[Article by He Wendan [0149 2429 0030]: "Basic Level Rural  
Cadres Should Learn Modern Farming Knowledge"]

[Excerpts] In order to accelerate the pace of agricultural modernization basic level rural cadres, especially production brigade leaders, branch secretaries and production team leaders, ought to strive to learn modern agricultural production and management knowledge and ought to learn scientific ways of organizing and arranging agricultural production.

From present conditions, it appears that we still have a large number of basic level rural cadres who place insufficient value on this problem. Some comrades believe that because they were born and raised in the countryside and are very familiar with rural life, seasonal festivals and local customs that rural livelihood technology is something they can take or leave alone so it doesn't matter whether or not they learn modern farm technology. This type of thought is quite incorrect. For a number of people, they are "on the mountain but do not understand the mountain," so if they do not strive to learn modern farm technology they will not necessarily understand how to make more scientific and logical use of the natural resources around them or how to suit measures to local conditions in organizing correct economic work.

It must be realized that because of the long-term confusion and destruction of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some of our basic level rural cadres, especially the younger cadres, have work experience consisting only of the "criticism and struggle" in the past years and are quite uninformed about farm production.

In addition, the propensity of some comrades to go from one extreme to the other in organizing production demonstrates this lack of knowledge. Since last year, all locales have sincerely rectified a few of these previous incorrect methods and have

developed production by suiting methods to conditions. However, there are a few comrades who have set up an opposition between suiting methods to local conditions and the learning and spread of new technology. In the past they planted only one crop type, and moreover planned large areas without using improved varieties or making test plantings. Now they repress new varieties with the result that some old low-production varieties have flourished and are planted on a large scale, thus influencing production. When such conditions are found, some branch secretaries who lack systematic knowledge of the features, special characteristics and planting conditions for each rice type cannot correct the situation for fear of being accused of "arbitrary uniformity." They must be aware that undertaking experiments and introducing higher production plants suitable to the area is also to suit methods to local conditions and should not be called "arbitrary uniformity."

The study of modern farm technology is a long-term undertaking and is a process of gradual improvement. What, then, should be studied right away? We believe that there should now be an emphasis on gaining experience in distinguishing soil types, using improved varieties, scientific fertilizer use, rational close planting and rational water use. There must be immediate study of knowledge regarding the agricultural ecological system and recognition of the importance of maintaining the ecological balance and the earliest possible arrangement of production according to an overall plan for agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. There must be steps toward a complete understanding of the concepts and standards of agricultural modernization. In management there must be a concentrated effort to learn basic knowledge in labor, planning and materials management in order to make calculated, suitable arrangements. In this way we can progress from small to large, from shallow to profound in acquiring ever more knowledge of agricultural modernization. The county level of the people's government can use short-term rotational training, roving instructors, introducing relevant materials, organized observational visiting and the like to help the basic level rural cadres learn. Those who qualify also ought to be organized in separate groups to attend colleges of agriculture.

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SPRING FARMING MARRED BY DROUGHT, SHORTAGE OF OIL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 80 p 2

[Letter from Han Zhongqing [7281 1813 3237] of Shangwu Commune, Qingxian County, Hebei Province: "Diesel Oil Urgently Needed To Combat Drought"]

[Text] At present, a spring farming campaign aimed mainly at combating drought has been launched in our province. But our machines cannot pump water into the fields without fuel. Peasants are really anxious to get a supply of oil for them.

The dry spell has continued for over 7 months now, since it hit our region last autumn. The soil has lost its moisture and has become hard and cloddy. If we want to reap the summer-ripening bumper crops and keep the spring sowing going, we must make water available to the fields. Pumping water only once during this dry season is far from sufficient to irrigate the land. Our commune consists of 15 production brigades and 103 production teams which share over 27,000 mu of wheatfields and 10,000 mu of land in other crops and which irrigate them with 240 internal combustion machines. At least an average of 4 jin of fuel oil is required to irrigate 1 mu of land. In other words, over 150,000 jin of diesel oil are needed by these machines to irrigate over 30,000 mu of land at any single time. From January to May, however, the oil supply unit has provided us with only 146,000 jin of oil, an amount that is even not sufficient for us to irrigate our land once. We have no choice but to put away most of our pumping machines because of the shortage of diesel oil. Our commune is also confronted with a shortage of electricity. During every busy farming season, electricity is cut off 2 out of every 3 days; this is in addition to the shortage of oil needed for the pumping machines. In the face of this situation, what can the peasants do? We have begged for diesel oil all the time but to no avail. The oil supply unit could do nothing about it. We are really worried to death. As a matter of urgency, we hereby appeal to the departments concerned to take immediate action to solve the problem of diesel oil which is now urgently needed by the rural communes to combat the drought.

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## CIRCULAR ISSUED ON STEPPING UP LATE-STAGE TENDING OF WHEAT

HK040916 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The following is an urgent circular issued by the Hebei Provincial People's Government to all prefectural administrative offices and the revolutionary committees and people's governments of all counties and municipalities on stepping up the late-stage tending of wheat, guarding against the hot, arid wind and striving for a good summer harvest.

As we enter the filling stage in wheat growth, we must step up the late-stage tending of wheat, guard against hot, arid wind and increase the size of the grains. This is a key battle in striving for a good harvest of wheat. Affected by late sowing, acute dry spells in the early stages of growth, cold weather and other natural factors, wheat is growing slowly and not coming along well enough in our province and has a rather weak resistance to natural disasters. The ripening stage may be delayed. This means that our wheat has a greater chance of being hit by hot, arid wind. In the crucial stage of filling and increasing the size and weight of grains, hot, arid wind will shorten the filling period, affect the accumulation of (?dry) matter and reduce the size of the grains, thus causing a drop in wheat output. As a key task in the late-stage tending of wheat, we must strive to increase the size of grains and guard against hot, arid wind. In the past, wheat production in our province was hit by hot, arid wind almost every year and suffered losses in varying degrees. The vast numbers of rural commune members and agricultural scientists have accumulated rich experience in guarding against hot, arid wind through long practice in production and scientific experiments. They have discovered that by doing a good job of watering the rows of wheat, improving the microclimate of the fields and insuring the wheat sufficient moisture content, they can effectively guard against hot, arid wind and markedly increase the size of grains. This common experience of various localities must be grasped firmly and well. Spraying potassium phosphate, petroleum growth stimulant, calcium chloride, grass ash and fertilizer containing a small amount of boron can help increase the size of grains and guard against hot, arid wind. All localities must actively popularize their use.

The central meteorological observatory recently warned that there will possibly be a serious hot, arid wind between the last 10-day period of May and

the first 10-day period of June. The meteorological departments of our province said that there will be medium hot, arid wind in the north and serious hot, arid wind in the central and southern parts. Therefore, local governments at every level must attach great importance to hot, arid wind and deal with it seriously. They must strengthen their leadership and seriously grasp the implementation of measures to guard against hot, arid wind. Agricultural departments at all levels must do a good job of organizing forces and providing technical assistance. Meteorological departments must keep a sharp lookout and do a good job of forecasting hot, arid wind and other disastrous weather. Industrial, financial and commercial departments must do well in the production and supply of relevant materials. All quarters concerned must strengthen cooperation, make a joint effort to step up the late-stage tending of wheat and strive for a good summer harvest.

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

HEBEI COTTON FIELD MANAGEMENT--Shijianzhuang, 9 Jun--The cadres and people in the 15 cotton-producing counties in Shijiazhuang Prefecture, Hebei Province, have stepped up cotton seedling-stage management. As a result, the prefecture's 1.7 million mu of cotton are growing sturdily with a better prospect than the previous years. Because of policies, poor seedling-stage management and other reasons, the prefecture's cotton output has decreased year after year since the mid-1970's. Since the beginning of this year, the prefecture has used economic measures for cotton production instead of allowing administrative orders to exclusively direct cotton production. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 9 Jun 80 OW]

HYBRID BEES PRODUCE MORE HONEY--Beekeepers in Beijing suburbs now have more than 40,000 colonies of hybrid bees, accounting for 70 percent of all the bees raised in the suburbs. As a result, honey output has been increased by 700,000-800,000 jin per year. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 80 p 4]

SPRING SOWING IN TIANJIN SUBURBS--By early May, peasants in Tianjin suburbs planted 1.84 million mu of corn, sorghum, beans and millet, some 300,000 mu more than in the same period of 1979. They also planted 41,000 mu of rice seedlings, some 3,000 mu more than in 1979. Districts and counties in which spring sowing had been completed are now making preparations to plant corn in wheat fields as a companion crop. Preparations for planting peanut, sunflower, sesame and other oilseed crops are also better than in 1979. [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 80 p 1]

CSO: 4007

CROP DISEASE, INSECT PEST FORECASTS STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Article from Xinhuashe, Harbin: "Plant Protection Specialist Proposes Measures for Prevention and Control of Diseases, Insect Pests, and Weeds"]

[Text] In Heilongjiang Province, serious damage to agricultural crops results from diseases, insect pests, and weeds. According to statistics, the annual grain loss throughout the province as a result of diseases, insect pests, and weeds runs to between 3 and 4 billion jin. Heilongjiang provincial agricultural units recently invited more than 30 plant protection specialists to make a special study of how to intensify plant protection measures throughout the province. They recommended that each echelon of agricultural leadership organizations should, in addition to their work in prevention and control of frequent and suddenly occurring diseases and insect pests, make every effort to strengthen the forewarning of diseases and insect pest infestations, accurately guide prevention and control, energetically carry out chemical eradication of weeds and plant disease prevention and control in fields, intensify plant quarantine, prevent new dangerous diseases and pests and the spread of weeds, energetically train plant protection technicians at every level as well as peasant plant protection personnel, and do a good job of publicizing plant protection science.

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CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

**FOREST FIRE PREVENTION**--The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government recently held a telephone conference on preventing forest fires. The conference noted that due to the recent spring drought and strong winds, forest fires frequently broke out. Because of this the conference called for efforts to stop using fire near forest areas during strong wind periods, remove all dangerous articles that could easily cause a forest fire, strictly punish those who violate the forest act and commend those who do a good job in fire prevention work. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 May 80]

**SPRING PLOWING**--Spring plowing is virtually completed throughout the province. At present all localities are engaging in inspection of seedlings and replanting if necessary. According to statistics, some 10 million mu of field crops have been inspected. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 80]

**WIND DAMAGE**--Heilongjiang Province was hit by force 7-9 wind between 18 and 21 May. Several million mu of farmland were damaged in Songhuajiang, Suihua, Heijiang and Nunjiang prefectures. Some seedlings were uprooted and some plastic vegetable shelters in suburban areas were destroyed by the strong wind. Since temperatures were 4 to 5 degrees higher than that in the corresponding 1979 period, the moisture content of 5 centimeter-depth earth was reduced 2 to 4 percent in many localities. An upsurge in combating drought and restoring work was brought about throughout the province. [SK241333 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 May 80]

**SPRING SO/ING**--The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on 16 May which called for efforts to successfully complete spring sowing tasks and to do a good job in producing and procuring hogs and marketing pork. The conference noted that by 15 May the wheat sowing task had been largely completed and 80 percent of the field crop planting task had been completed. The conference urged inspection of fields to insure growth of crops, combating drought and accumulation of manure. It also called for efforts to develop hog raising of hogs and expand marketing of pork. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 80]



As of 15 May, Heilongjiang Province had sown 67 million mu of field crops, completing 80 percent of this year's work of spring sowing. Efforts are now being made to finish the remaining work. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 May 80]

**AFFORESTATION WORK**--Forestry enterprises in Heilongjiang Province fulfilled the annual afforestation plan in this past spring. As of 27 May, forestry enterprises had afforested 1,544,000 mu of land, overfulfilling the annual plan by 105 percent. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80]

**SUGAR PRODUCTION**--Heilongjiang Province established sugar crop-producing areas in Suihua, Songhuajiang, Nenjiang and Hejiang prefectures in order to expand sugar crop bases. Thus far, 21 sugar refineries across the province have built sugar crop bases in 24 counties. Among these, 15 counties have beet acreage exceeding 100,000 mu of land. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80]

**SPRING AFFORESTATION**--Heilongjiang Province has virtually completed its spring tree planting and sapling cultivation task. In the spring the province afforested 2.8 million mu, 93.3 percent of the annual target. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 80]

**SUMMER HOEING**--Comrade (Zhu Guangxian), deputy director of the Heilongjiang provincial agriculture bureau, recently was interviewed by reporters on the issue of how to do a good job in carrying out summer hoeing this year. After warning that Heilongjiang Province would have low temperatures and excessive rainfall this August, he called on various localities across the province to pay attention to the following measures: 1) It is necessary to begin well and end well in conducting spring sowing operations. 2) It is necessary to begin the work of field crop management and summer hoeing at an early date. 3) It is necessary to give full play to the role of farm machines in the summer hoeing operation. 4) It is necessary to apply additional manure at the proper time and to give full lay to manure effects. 5) It is necessary to do a good job in preventing and controlling insect pests and weeding. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80]

**SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASED**--By the end of last January, savings deposits belonging to rural commune members in Heilongjiang reached 340 million yuan, an increase of 72.96 percent over the same period of 1979. On the average each commune member now has 19.31 yuan in savings deposits, and such deposits exceeded 10 million yuan each in 10 counties. In Bayan County, the total of such deposits grew from less than 5 million yuan last August to more than 11 million yuan by the end of last year following the distribution of income from the autumn harvest. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 80 p 2]

## PRIORITY FOR FARM MACHINERY TRANSPORT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Lu Jinyou [7773 6855 2589]: "The Zhengzhou Railway Branch Office Gives Priority to Shipment of Anti-Drought Farm Materials"]

[Text] When Henan was faced with severe drought conditions the Zhengzhou Railway Branch Office firmly undertook the transportation of anti-drought and spring farming materials. Large numbers of water pumps, plastic piping, farm diesel motors, tractors, draft animals, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, fodder and seeds flow in a continuous stream to the front line in agriculture. This branch office has already exceeded the January and February farm materials transport quota by 11 percent.

The broad railway staff and workers realize that only by promoting agriculture can the pace of building the farm modernizations be accelerated. The staff and workers of the freight department used the slogan, "the peasants bear a thousand jin anti-drought burden, the railway workers shoulder half the burden," striving to properly carry out the transport of anti-drought and spring farming materials. Early this year they took it upon themselves to make contact with the supply units, investigate the direction and quantity of anti-drought and spring farming materials flow and make calculations and arrangements for an all-round transport plan. Each freight yard generally provided the anti-drought and spring farming materials in the plan with priority in carriers, stocks, packaging and transport. On February 4th, the Zhengzhou Petroleum Station sent an urgent request for farm-use diesel fuel to the Zhengzhou East Station. At that time there was a shortage of empty tank-cars so the bureau undertook a study to use all possible means to unearth transport potential, and with fine planning rounded up 30 empty tank-cars to ship the urgently needed farm use diesel oil to Anyang, Tangyang and Xinxiang counties. A number of freight yards simplified the shipping of anti-drought and spring farming materials by sending them directly to the front line in spring farming.

To guarantee reaching the goal of safe shipment of these materials, the broad loading workers adopted a policy of handling all sizes and weights, securing and covering, and preventing breakage and loss by loading with great skill, all to the complete satisfaction of the recipients.

11582  
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## BRIEFS

**COMMENTARY ON PIG PRODUCTION**--A Henan radio commentary said that the policy of collectively developing pig production and encouraging commune members to raise them in Henan should not be changed at random. The commentary revealed that there had been great development in pig raising in the province in 1979. However, due to insufficient cold storage in commerce departments, new conflicts in pig purchases have appeared. In some areas, pigs cannot be sold and commune members encounter many restrictions in selling their pigs. Some communes and brigades even reduce the feed supply to the commune members for raising pigs, while other areas have even reduced the price of pork to only 0.60 or 0.70 yuan per jin. If these problems are not solved, production of pigs this year will slow down and agricultural production will be affected. The commentary disclosed that the meat supply to the masses is still very low despite the big development of pig raising in 1979. At the same time, commerce departments must correctly implement the policy of prices and not unscrupulously increase prices. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 May 80]

**COTTON CONFERENCE**--Recently, the Henan People's Government held an on-the-spot conference on tending cotton seedlings. This year, the people increased the areas sown to cotton by 8.63 million mu. At present, 1.44 million mu of cotton have been replanted. The participants pointed out that successfully carrying out the three types of summer farmwork is the key to reaping a bumper cotton harvest. Therefore, it is necessary to insure the land, seedlings and cotton density. The participants were urged to seriously implement the policy of cotton production, strengthen the leadership over the system of production responsibility and do a good job of supplying plant chemicals and chemical fertilizers. During the conference, Dai Suli, secretary of the Henan provincial CCP Committee and Cui Guanghua, vice provincial governor, attended and spoke. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 May 80]

**AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE**--Recently, the Henan Agriculture Committee held a conference in Lankao County on summer seed strains to concretely study and make plans on readjusting the construction of seed strain bases. The participants revealed that the people in the province have scored very great achievements in popularizing fine wheat seed strains. They pointed

out that before the harvesting of wheat, it is necessary to organize the veteran peasants, technicians and cadres to select the fine seed strains. In Lankao County, a cultivation system of fine seed strains has been established and six seed strain supply stations have also been set up. The participants were urged to seriously learn from the people in Lankao County and lay a good foundation for reaping a bumper wheat harvest in the future. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 May 80]

**FARMLAND RECLAMATION CONFERENCE**--Recently, the Henan Agricultural Department held a conference on agricultural reclamation work to sum up the experiences of the state farms in setting up the agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises during the past year. The participants studied the issues of further expanding the limits of the trial points and giving play to these enterprises in their role as models in agricultural modernization. The trial point state farms must proceed from reality, effectively strengthen their leadership and implement the policy and measures for running the agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises well. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 May 80]

**AGRICULTURAL LOANS CONFERENCE**--The recent Henan conference on credit co-operatives held by the agricultural banks in the province decided that it will be necessary in the future to increase the efficiency of how funds are used and improve the level of management to support agricultural modernization. To fulfill this general task, the participants demanded that credit cooperatives in various areas extensively organize funds, do a good job in commune member savings and properly allocate agricultural loans. It is necessary to support communes and brigades to develop commercial production, do a good job in the management of credit cooperatives and train the staff and workers of the credit cooperatives well. The banks in the prefectures, municipalities and counties must strengthen their leadership over credit co-operatives and effectively establish and put their management organs on a sound basis. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 May 80]

**EFFORTS TO INCREASE AUTUMN HARVEST**--Commune members in Xinxiang Prefecture of Henan are planting corn seedlings between rows of ripening wheat plants, striving to achieve a bumper autumn harvest. Due to rain shortage since last autumn and to low temperature this spring, the growth of the current wheat crop is not as good as in recent years; and, therefore, extra efforts are being made to assure a bumper autumn harvest to make up for any low yields that might result in the summer grain harvest. This, however, is not the first year that this has to be done. Low temperatures during the spring frequently delay both the harvest of summer crops and the planting of autumn crops in this area. This method of dibble planting has been a successful experiment designed to increase corn yield in recent years. This year the total acreage of wheat fields on which a corn crop is to be planted by this method has been expanded to 2 million mu, an increase of 300,000 mu over last year. By the end of last May, over 70 percent of this acreage had been planted with corn seedlings. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 80 p 2]



## NOTICE ISSUED ON AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE PRODUCTS

HK301015 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to reports from our own correspondents, the provincial people's government recently issued a notice on appropriate measures to readjust the handling of agricultural and sideline products according to categories in Hubei. The notice said that 1979 witnessed an overall bumper harvest on the agricultural front throughout the province and rather rapid progress was made in our efforts toward diversification. There have been new changes in the production and marketing of certain agricultural and sideline products.

To suit the requirements of the new situation in which there are both readjustments according to plan and readjustments by market forces, and to further promote agricultural production, it has been decided that appropriate readjustments be introduced with regard to the handling of agricultural and sideline products and that they be categorized. The notice provides that the state will exercise a monopoly for the purchase and marketing of goods and materials in the first category. Such goods and materials will be handled in accordance with the regulations and plans worked out by the State Council and provincial departments concerned. The basic quotas of purchases will remain in effect for 5 years while consultations will be conducted every year on the procurement of goods and materials produced in excess of the set quotas. The contractual system will be enforced step by step. When the basic quotas fixed by the state and the requirements in excess of the amount of purchases have been fulfilled, the production units concerned are entitled to keep the remaining portion of the goods and materials for their own use--the bigger their output, the more products they can have at their own disposal and the more contributions they can make to the state. These production units can sell such goods and materials, with the exception of cotton, at the rural fairs.

Goods and materials listed under the second category will be purchased according to contracts signed between departments responsible for the work and the production units concerned in conformity with state plans. When a production unit has fulfilled the requirements put down in such contracts, it can sell the excess goods and materials at rural fairs so long as they

are not items for which other regulations have been laid down by the state or provincial departments concerned. The production unit can also sell these goods and materials to the state at prices agreed through consultation.

Goods and materials that come under the third category can be sold on the rural markets and are usually not included in any state plan. The state will sign purchase contracts to procure some items in this category which it needs at prices agreed upon through consultation.

The notice has also stated the range of each of the three categories. The first category embraces grains, cotton--including handspun cotton yarn, handwoven cloth and short staple cotton--edible oil and fat.

The second category consists of pork--including hogs--beef cattle, sick or disabled cattle--including beef, chicken and duck eggs, fresh and dried fish, vegetables produced by production teams specializing in vegetable farming, timber, bamboo, ramie, jute, ambari hemp, flue-cured tobacco and other variations of tobacco, black tea, green tea--including jasmine tea--(jingya) tea, raw lacquer, [words indistinct], honey, black edible fungus, daylilies, oranges and tangerines, lotus seeds--including (ke) lotus seeds--asparagus, tung oil--including tung seeds--(pimuzi) oil--including (muzi) seeds--castor oil--including castor beans--straw mats, rosin [words indistinct], natural silk--including [words indistinct] silkworm cocoons--cow, goat and wild animal hides, hog bristles, casings, feathers, handmade paper, rattan and principal traditional Chinese medicines.

Goods and materials that are not included in the first or second category all fall under the third category.

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FORUM HELD ON SUMMER HARVEST PREDISTRIBUTION WORK

HK021006 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] A current provincial forum on summer harvest predistribution work in the rural people's communes has pointed out: We must work hard in implementing the policies on summer harvest work this year and make an issue of the following measures: We must further mobilize the socialist activism of all peasants in all areas, whip up a greater upsurge of production and strive for an overall bumper agricultural harvest this year.

The forum held: Specifically, we must do a good job of the following five areas:

1. We must seriously do well in the stocktaking of [words indistinct]. We must organize special teams and mobilize the masses to do well in stocktaking every item such as work points, accounts, cash and material. The result of the stocktaking must be published. It is necessary to mobilize the masses to inspect and make criticisms and to solve well the problems arising from stocktaking in accordance with the policies and regulations.
2. We must persist in carrying out all regulations and policies and win the confidence of the masses. It is necessary to hold democratic discussions and let the masses make decisions on items which need to be readjusted for special reasons. These things should not be decided by just a few people. We must treat the procedure of clearing accounts and fulfilling regulations as a procedure in business management. We must fully affirm and resolutely carry out responsibility systems which are beneficial to the collective economy and the development of production and with which the masses are satisfied.
3. All places, whether concentrated for scattered summer grain production areas, must correctly deal with the relationship among the interests of the state, the collective and the individual in summer harvest predistribution. There are surpluses as well as deficits with great differences in summer harvest this year. All places must act in accordance with their local conditions and take into consideration the interest of the state, the collective and the individual to formulate well distribution plans. Cash must be distributed in accordance with the work points worked. It must not be distributed equally among the people.

4. We must grasp well and solve problems of over-spending and debts. We must bring the role of credit cooperatives into play and launch activities of mutual aid savings.

5. We must do a good job of economic analysis and help in achieving the year's production plans. We must organize the cadres and masses to seriously and generally launch activities of economic analysis centering on the eight economic indices of seven increases and one decrease. We must affirm the achievements, sum up experiences, expose contradictions, tap the potentials and formulate measures to further implement the policies and improve the standard of scientific cultivation and management through analyzing the production results, and the situation of expenditure and distribution of profits. We must grasp the summer and then the autumn harvest and concentrate forces to strive for an overall bumper agricultural harvest this year.

CSO: 4007

## COMPLAINTS AGAINST DESTROYING TREES ALONG RIVERBANKS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 80 p 2

[Letter from Li Wenshan [2621 2429 1492] of Huangling Production Brigade, Qianjiang County, Hubei Province: "Forests Destroyed in Water Control Projects"]

[Text] Qianjiang is my hometown known for its "idyllic lifestyle." It was a town dotted with seedling nursery plots, fir trees, bamboo grooves, trees laden with pears and tangerines, and tea plantations. Living in this tree-shaded world, I could resist the temptation to look afar and could take a deep breath in the fresh air. On any fine day after a rain, the willows by the roadside, the water firs along the rivers, and other trees exuded a scent of freshness after surviving one storm after another.

But all this is now a thing of the past. Many years ago, the trees were destroyed to make a clearing for growing rice. In recent years, more trees have been felled to harness the water. Today, the garden-like land is denuded. Take the Huangling Production Brigade in which I reside, for example. In 1977, trees along the Xinglong River, which flows on one side of the Huangling Production Brigade, were all felled and replaced by water firs. Three years later, the river was dredged, leaving only a few fir trees untouched. The Yandi River, which flows on the other side of the Huangling Production Brigade, has been dredged once every year since then. Now all the trees along that river are gone, along with the green grass. Local commune members were grieved to see saplings along the rivers being destroyed one after another.

In the long run, afforestation is just as important as water conservation. Yet some of our leading comrades have seemed unaware of the relationship between afforestation and water conservation. Emphasizing only water conservation, they seemed not interested in planting and growing trees. Meanwhile, there was no close cooperation between the departments of water conservancy and forestry. Trees that were planted by the Department of Forestry one day were often removed by the Department of Water Conservancy the next day. In this way, their labor was totally wasted. Trees can be planted along the Xinglong and Yandi rivers to prevent erosion and loss of soil and water as soon as the dredging of the two rivers is completed. We can have this done once and for all. The idea of dredging the rivers once every year is indeed a waste of labor and a squandering of public funds.



## BRIEFS

GUANGJI COUNTY RAPE--Of the 500,000 mu of farmland in Guangji County, 110,000 mu are sown to rape. In 1979, the total output of rapeseeds throughout the county reached 67.2 million jin, an increase of 84 percent over 1978. Coupled with the output of peanuts and sesame, the county had delivered 3 million jin of oil and fat to the state, surpassing the state tasks 200 percent. The average oil consumption of each person in this county ranges from 6, 8 to 10 jin. Before 1974, there were only 20,000 mu of rape throughout the county. The total output of rapeseeds was only 2 million jin. In 5 years, the areas sown to rape were increased by 300 percent and the total output of rapeseeds increased by 600 percent. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 80 HK]

FIRE PREVENTION CONFERENCE--Recently, the Hubei Public Security Bureau held a conference in Zaoyang County on fire prevention during the summer harvest in the province. The participants stressed that the key points for fire prevention during summer harvesting should be in the wheat stores and warehouses; sources of fire must be strictly controlled and preventive measures must be actively adopted. The public security organs at all levels must coordinate with the departments concerned and extensively launch propaganda on fire prevention to enable everyone to understand them. Every production team must be manned with a cadre responsible for fire prevention work during summer harvesting must be cited, while those who sabotage fire prevention work must be punished according to law. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 80 HK]

AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR--Recently, the Hubei Provincial People's Government issued a circular on readjusting the prices of agricultural and sideline products in the province. The products which will no longer be rewarded include jute, tobacco, tea and honey. The readjustment is being carried out to conform with the development of the situation in accordance with the opinions of the various areas and departments concerned. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 80]

HUBEI PREFECTURE COTTON PRODUCTION--Wuhan, 8 Jun--Jingzhou Prefecture, Hubei, has won two consecutive bumper harvests of cotton during the last 2 years. The prefecture planted 100,000 mu more cotton this year. To meet the needs of the expanded cotton crops, the prefecture has increased the volume of chemical and cake fertilizer for cotton crops each by 1 million dan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 8 Jun 80 OW]

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL LOANS--By the end of April the agricultural banks and credit cooperatives throughout Hunan had provided 468.82 million yuan of agricultural loans, an increase of 19.5 million yuan over the corresponding period of 1979. In providing loans, the agricultural banks and credit cooperatives paid very serious attention to respecting the rights of self-determination of production units in spending the loans, helped communes and brigades develop diversified economy while promoting the output of grain in accordance with local conditions and gave full play to the economic effects of loans, helping the rich production teams become still richer and backward ones overcome their poverty. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 80]

LINYUAN COUNTY MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT--In Linyuan County, the average per mu yield of grain in 1979 was 1,043 jin, but that on the communes on the mountain areas was 600 jin, while the average income of each person was 20 yuan less than the people throughout the county. Since this spring, the county CCP committee has divided the communes on the mountain areas into two groups with a responsible comrade of the county CCP committee leading each group's state cadres to settle at the basic-level units so as to effectively strengthen leadership over the mountain areas. This year, the county CCP committee had also allocated 50,000 yuan from the local finance revenue to help 190 production teams build small ponds on the mountain and electrical irrigation stations. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

## STRONG SUPPORT FOR SPRING FARMING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 80 p 2

[Unsigned article: "Nanjing Departments of Industry and Communication Strongly Support Spring Farm Production"]

[Text] The Nanjing Departments of Industry and Communication are strongly supporting spring farm production by working at double speed to transport farm materials to the frontline of farm production.

According to statistics for the first two months of this year, Nanjing municipal production of nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorus fertilizer, farm pesticides and farm trailers showed a relatively great increase over the same period in 1979. Nitrogen fertilizer production up 48 percent; phosphorus fertilizer doubled; pesticides are up 24.6 percent. The Department of Communication has already moved 260,000 dun of farm supplies, a 15 percent increase over the same period in 1979.

The Nanjing Departments of Industry and Communication acted in accordance with the particular conditions this spring and strove mightily to meet the farm schedule by making advance preparations for farm production support. Late last year the Municipal Materials Department made early arrangements for the coal, oil and electric power necessary for production of farm production goods. In December of 1979 the Department of Communication organized a group to visit the product users to solicit their views and made advance plans for the transport of farming support materials. This year the Departments of Industry and Communication have provided both quantity and quality in their support for spring farm production.

In the process of supporting spring farm work the Nanjing Departments of Industry and Communications made genuine advances in their service efforts. A number of farm machinery plants sent roving teams of repair mechanics to all households in the villages to help the commune members repair farm implements or to train technical personnel.

The Shanxi Department of Motor Vehicle Transportation is now making a great effort to transport supplies for support of spring farmwork. By the end of February the province's eleven motor vehicle transport companies had moved over 200,000 dun of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and seeds, over 3,000 farm machines and over 400 draft animals to the agricultural communes.

11582

CSO: 4007

## POULTRY, PIG FARMS THRIVE ON EARTHWORM FEEDING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 80 p 2

[Report: "Earthworms Raised To Feed Pigs and Chickens"]

[Text] Sixty-two production units in Haian County, Jiangsu Province, have opened over 10,000 square meters of land for raising earthworms by artificial means. At present, earthworms in a variety of breeding grounds are growing well, thus creating the conditions for expanding local fish breeding and poultry farming enterprises.

Haian County is located in a densely populated area downstream along the Yangtze River, where the share fields in which foodgrains are grown is no more than 0.6 mu of land per capita. During the past 10 years or more, this county has developed a method for processing aquatic products into feed and rice stalks into yeast feed, thus enabling it to develop agriculture and animal husbandry simultaneously. Because these two kinds of feed are low in protein, they cannot make domestic fowls grow and gain weight as quickly as possible. In 1978, enlightened by a foreign news report on breeding earthworms by artificial means, the county feed company considered this idea a new way to develop and produce protein feed. It used animal excrement and refuse to breed earthworms and then used the earthworms to feed poultry. Through this multiple utilization of the same resources, it felt that it could continuously supply the market with poultry. Based on this idea, it began to breed earthworms in 11 nursery plots on an experimental basis. After a year's experiment, the earthworm breeding industry in the county has progressed rapidly.

The feed used to breed earthworms is a mixture of feces from pigs, cattle, sheep, and rabbits and yeast powder. In an experiment, Pingqiao Production Team No 1 used earthworms to feed seven pigs. The result showed that the pigs which were fed 0.32 jin of earthworms each day were 74.2 percent heavier than the pigs that ate other feed; pork from pigs fed with earthworms was more delicious and tender than other pork. The Zhangduo chicken farm has completed a comparative experiment in which 10 chickens were fed with earthworms and 10 others with fish powder. The result was that, although their weight was almost equal, the chickens fed with earthworms could be produced at a lower cost and sold at a higher price than those fed with fish powder; in other words, each chicken fed with earthworms could earn 0.51 yuan more in net profit than that fed with fish powder.



## BRIEFS

**COTTON SOWING COMPLETED**--More than 9 million mu of cotton were sown in Jiangsu, some 200,000 mu over and above the state plan. To strive for a bumper cotton harvest, the provincial party committee and people's government have adopted many measures to implement the state policy on cotton prices. Many contracts also have been signed on cotton production and on exchanging cotton for fertilizer or grain. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 80 p 2]

**RICE PRODUCTION METHOD**--Nanjing, 1 Jun--A new method of growing rice seedlings was widely adopted by Suzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu Province, in this year's early rice transplanting. The prefecture transplanted 70,000 mu of early rice with such new method last year. The acreage of early rice thus transplanted by the prefecture this year reached 670,000 mu, accounting for 20 percent of its total acreage of early rice. The new method enables the rice to ripen 2 to 3 days earlier and brings 70 to 80 jin more to each mu of rice. The method was first successfully tried by Wuxi County, Jiangsu Province. The method also lowers the consumption of material and the cost of labor. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 1 Jun 80]

**COTTON PRODUCTION**--Nanjing, 30 May--The masses in Jiangsu Province have already completed their cotton sowing task on more than 9 million mu of land, 200,000 mu more than the state cotton production plan. The quality of cotton sowing is also better than that of the last year. Jiangsu is a famous cotton producing area in China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 30 May 80]

**MILK VETCH INTRODUCED**--Milk vetch, a major winter green manure crop in southern Jiangsu, has been successfully introduced to the Huaibei area of northern Jiangsu, with 1.5 million mu planted to this crop in 1979. Each thousand jin of this fast growing milk vetch contains: 2.8 jin of effective nitrogenous fertilizer, an equivalent of 14 jin of ammonium sulphate; 0.8 jin of effective phosphorous fertilizer, an equivalent of 4.4 jin of calcium superphosphate; and 3.5 jin of effective potash fertilizer. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 80 p 2]

## BRIEFS

JIANGXI PREFECTURE COTTON PRODUCTION--Nanchang, 8 Jun--Last year's per mu ginned cotton output in Jiujiang Prefecture, a major cotton producing area in Jiangxi, was a record high of 88 jin. In order to achieve an even higher output, the prefecture has popularized scientific farming of cotton crops. As a result, the prefecture's 600,000 mu cotton seedlings are growing very well. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0235 GMT 8 Jun 80 OW]

JIANGSU RICE GROWING--Huaiyin Prefecture of Jiangsu Province has decided to make full use of local water resources to expand this year's sown acreage under paddy rice by some 500,000 mu over last year. Preparations were made in late May to sum up past experiences and promote new farming techniques. Some 400,000 mu of early rice are growing promisingly in Huaiyin. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jun 80]

COUNTY RAPESEEDS HARVESTS--Suining County in Jiangsu Province produced 6.5 million jin of rapeseeds from 60,000 mu of rapeseeds this year, an increase of over 60 percent over last year. Both per-mu and total yields hit all-time-high records. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80]

GUANGFENG COUNTY FLOOD PREVENTION--By now, the people in Guangfeng County have completed 359 water conservancy projects including hydroelectric power stations, 4.25 million cubic meters of earth and stone work and 2,000 mu of farmland that guaranteed good harvest irrespective of drought and flood. However, quality of some of the projects is comparatively poorer, failing to reach the standard of preventing floods, affecting the safety of the projects. Some of these projects have leakages of water. At present, 10,000 laborers in the county are crash repairing these dangerous projects. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

COMMUNE-RUN ENTERPRISES--Since the beginning of 1980, enterprises operated by communes and brigades throughout the province have achieved increasingly better economic results. Their total output value in the first quarter surpassed that of the corresponding 1979 period by 25 percent. While making efforts to increase production, these enterprises also pay great attention to improving product quality. They are sincerely summing up their production experience to give full play to their good points. They are going all out to make it possible to overfulfill the second quarter production plan, which will certainly surpass that of the first quarter, and then to successfully fulfill the first half production plan in June. [SK302336 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80]

PORK PRICE--Since the beginning of this year, pork procured from Jilin Province has been substantially increased. As approved by the provincial people's government, the pork price will be reduced in urban and rural areas throughout Jilin Province on a temporary basis from 25 May to 20 June. The price of pork will be reduced 0.20 yuan per jin. [SK290037 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 May 80]

SUMMER HOEING CIRCULAR--The Jilin Provincial People's Government issued a circular on summer hoeing on 22 May. It states: All localities in Jilin Province have started summer hoeing. Rice transplanting is supposed to be completed before 5 June. According to departments concerned, floods, low temperatures and pests are likely to come. Thus, the entire province must do a good job in preparing for these occurrences. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 80]

PROSPERITY IN LISHU COUNTY--Last year was a year of prosperity and happiness for commune members of Lishu County of Jilin for the following reasons: Total grain and soybean output was 1 billion jin, an increase of 37 percent over 1976; income from diversified economy was 23 million yuan, an increase of 127 percent over 1976; marketable grains turned over or sold to the state amounted to 430 million jin, nearly twice that of 1976; each commune member received, on the average, 125 yuan as annual distribution of income and 382 jin of grain as rations; the average per capita income from family sideline occupation was 73 yuan, a big increase over 1976. This county has a population of 730,000 and 2.87 million mu of farmland. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 80 p 2]

## BRIEFS

**SHENYANG AGRICULTURE COLLEGE**--Since March 1979 the Shenyang Agriculture College in Liaoning Province has taken up the task entrusted to it by the Ministry of Agriculture of holding training classes for leading cadres in charge of agriculture. According to the actual needs of trainees, the college has provided four major courses including agricultural economy, (agronomy), animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, and farm machinery. The first term of the training class, consisting of 77 trainees, opened in August 1979. Through 4 months of hard studies they generally maintained fairly good academic records. The second term of the class, composed of 95 trainees, opened in March this year. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 80]

**RURAL MARKETS**--Since the beginning of 1980, all rural markets in the province have been flourishing and prosperous. This is a sign that the rural economy has developed and the peasants' livelihood has been raised. According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, the total value of the agricultural, sideline, native and special products the state purchased from rural areas during the first 4 months is up 16.1 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. Means of production supplied by grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives to peasants increased 32.3 percent, and means of livelihood increased 21.3 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. These increases have not been seen in many years. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 May 80]

**RAINFALL SUMMARY**--Various localities throughout Liaoning Province have generally enjoyed auspicious rainfall since 1 June. The area benefitted by this rainfall is fairly wide and its volume is fairly large. As of the morning of 2 June Haicheng and Gai counties had a torrential rain. Shenyang, Anshan, Yingkou and Dalian municipalities as well as Liaozhong and Jin counties and other areas had a heavy rain. Most other areas across the province had moderate rainfall. Only Lingyuan, Kangping, Chaoyang, Xinbin and Huanren counties had fairly light rain. These various rainfalls over the province will be beneficial to the growth of field crops and to the operation of rice transplantation. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80]

DROUGHT ALLEVIATION WORK--Paddy fields in the middle part of Liaoning Province are suffering from water shortage. Shenyang and Yingkou municipalities and Tieling Prefecture are racing against time to transplant rice seedlings. To date, Shenyang municipality has finished transplanting 800,000 mu of rice seedlings, which account for nearly two-thirds of the total scheduled acreage. It now has decided to transfer millions of cubic meters of spare water to support the drought afflicted areas in the lower reaches. Areas suffering from water shortages are now tapping underground water resources and are obtaining water from electric pump wells to alleviate drought. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80]

SUMMER HOING DIRECTIVE--The Liaoning provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government issued a directive on 21 May calling for efforts to grasp well summer hoeing work. The six-point directive reads as follows: 1. Foster the mentality of combating drought and wresting a bumper harvest and grasp field management. 2. Do a good job in applying fertilizer to crops during the summer. 3. Do a good job in carrying out farmland capital construction and make all necessary preparations for preventing floods. 4. Carry out a diversified economy. 5. Improve management and enforce the system of responsibility. 6. Strengthen leadership over summer hoeing work. [SK241222 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 80]

ARTIFICIAL RAINS--Ninjin County of Liaoning Province spawned several artificial rains between 11 and 17 May. This eliminated or alleviated the threat of drought in nearly 1 million mu of farmland in the county. [SK241222 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 80]

AGRICULTURAL LOANS--Since the beginning of 1980, the agricultural banks and credit cooperatives at all levels throughout the province, have done a good job in granting agricultural loans to support spring farming and develop commodities so as to accelerate the tempo in helping rural areas become wealthy. As of the end of April, the agricultural banks and credit cooperatives throughout the province granted more than 640 million yuan loans to collectives and individuals, surpassing that of the corresponding period of 1979 by 28.6 percent. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 80]

CSO: 4007



PROTECTION OF NEI MONGGOL HERDSMEN'S INTERESTS AFFIRMED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 80 p 3

[Report: "Ownership and Self-Determination Assured in Nei Monggol"]

[Text] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government have adopted measures to guarantee that the rights of ownership and of self-determination enjoyed by communes and brigades in the pastoral areas will be respected and protected.

Although since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee Nei Monggol has achieved great success in implementing the economic policy for the pastoral areas, the rights of ownership and of self-determination enjoyed by these communes and brigades are still not sufficiently respected. In an effort to further develop animal husbandry, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Party Committee and the regional people's government have taken a series of measures to protect such rights. Their first task is to correct the misdeed of deliberately changing the nature of ownership of property located in communes and production brigades in the pastoral area. During the Great Cultural Revolution, some communes and brigades in Nei Monggol's pastoral areas were placed under the jurisdiction of the state farms and ranches, animal breeding farms, grazing grass seed breeding farms, and other enterprises and establishments without the approval of the higher authorities and the consent of the herdsmen. Last winter, the Autonomous Regional Party Committee and the people's government adopted a decision to correct this wrongdoing, declaring that in the future no unit or department can change the nature of ownership of property located in communes and brigades in the pastoral areas without authorization; their rights to use grazing pastureland should be respected and protected. In the past, although the ownership of a portion of Nei Monggol's pastureland has been transferred to communes and brigades in the pastoral areas, the ownership of the other, larger portion remains undetermined. The autonomous regional people's government has instructed the departments concerned to concentrate their efforts on solving the problem of undetermined property ownership, and has demanded that by the end of 1981, all of the pastureland in Nei Monggol should have owners which are either communes or brigades, and titles

to such properties should be issued to them with the following clear instruction: Communes and brigades not only have the right to use, but also have an obligation to develop and protect, all of this grazing pastureland that has been placed under their jurisdiction. In the future, except for the state farms and ranches, communes, and brigades which are authorized to grow fodder and feed crops in the pastoral areas, as well as local organizations, PLA units stationed there, local schools, and industrial and mining enterprises which are allowed to grow vegetables there, all other units should unanimously return to the local authorities the land they have reclaimed and on which they have grown crops, and should pull out of there. No one is permitted to enter the pastoral areas and cut and harvest grazing grass in competition with the herdsmen for profit. All small natural forests, reed farms, vegetable plots, mushroom farms under the jurisdiction of pastoral communes, and brigades are their properties, and no unit or individual from elsewhere is permitted to fell and cut trees or harvest crops in that part of Nei Monggol without the consent of these communes and brigades.

Concerned regional departments in Nei Monggol have also adopted a new animal purchase policy. In the past, when vegetable-eating animals were sold and delivered to the state, they were counted by head, thus leaving communes and brigades little leeway for promoting production. In the future, all animals to be sold and delivered to the state will be measured by jin, and once the purchase quotas to be fulfilled by communes and brigades are set by the state, they will be valid for 3 or 5 years instead of just 1 year. This new policy is aimed at giving communes and brigades greater leverage for planning their production in an overall way and for making up for bad years with bumper years. Communes and brigades that are able to fulfill state purchase quotas are permitted to sell their surplus animals on the local market and are encouraged to open restaurants in cities and stores [carrying] dairy food that is characteristic of pasturelands.

In an effort to protect the rights of ownership and self-determination enjoyed by communes and brigades in the pastoral areas, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Party Committee and the autonomous regional people's government have repeatedly warned cadres at all levels that they are prohibited from freely intruding into the pastoral areas, pushing the people around, messing things up by issuing subjective orders, and harming the herdsmen's interests; they have also called on cadres and herdsmen of pastoral communes and brigades to resist subjective orders issued by the higher authorities in gross violation of their interests.

9574

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

**BEET PLANTING**--The Nei Monggol regional party committee and people's government attached importance to planting beets in accordance with the local conditions. As of mid-May, Nei Monggol region had planted over 760,000 mu of beets, an increase of 27 percent over last year. In order to arouse peasants' willingness to plant beets, the regional party committee and people's government had formulated the following measures: 1) Beets can be planted instead of grains and, in state purchase of grains, every eight jin of beets should be counted as one jin of grain; 2) Increasing the purchase price of beets. The autonomous region will subsidize 15 yuan to every ton of beet purchased; and 3) Implementing the system of responsibility in the production of beets. [SK280546 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 80]

**ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL**--Since the beginning of this spring, the drought in Nei Monggol region has worsened. In order to help the region combat drought, the State Council and the CCPCC military committee has sent air force aircraft to our region to help produce artificial rainfall. The flight crew, after landing in the region, worked out a plan in close cooperation with the regional artificial rainfall office and the regional civil aviation bureau. They conducted two successful artificial rainfall operations at 0200 and 0500 hours on 31 May over Hohhot municipality and Togtoh and Zhuozi counties. [SK041423 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80]

**FORAGE CULTIVATION**--In Ju League has devoted enormous efforts to tree planting and forage cultivation in hopes of preventing the land from becoming sandy and with a view to restoring the ecological equilibrium. In the years immediately following liberation, 750,000 mu of land had become sandy. This expanded to over 3 million mu by 1974. In that year, the league party committee set about readjusting the distribution of agriculture and animal husbandry. There are now 6.95 million mu of land covered with forests and over 9.85 million mu of land cultivated with grass. [SK041423 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80]

**SUGARBEET PRODUCTION**--Hohhot, 24 May--Nei Monggol Autonomous Region this year planted 1 million mu to sugarbeet, some 200,000 mu more than last year,

after the Nei Monggol regional CCP Committee and people's government announced the following measures: Every eight jin of sugarbeet sold to the state is good for one jin of grain ration; the state purchase price for each dun of sugarbeet is 75 yuan (list price) plus 15 yuan Nei Monggol allowance; bonuses are to be issued to overproducers; and chemical fertilizers, pesticides, motor vehicles, tractors as well as loans needed for sugarbeet production are available to sugarbeet raisers. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 24 May 80]

OIL-SEED PRODUCTION--Nei Monggol Autonomous Region is developing its oil-seed production. This year acreage sown for oil-bearing crops is 7.9 million mu, a 25 percent increase over last year. [SK280546 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 80]

CSO: 4007

## NINGXIA

### BRIEFS

OILSEED PRODUCTION EXPANDED--This year's oilseed crop acreage in Ningxia will be 22 percent greater than in 1979. Communes in Tongxin County will enlarge their total oilseed crop acreage by 63 percent this year. The total area planted to, or being planted to sunflowers by the 14 state farms under the land reclamation system is 140,000 mu, a fourfold increase over that of 1979. This is the result of the state oilseed procurement policy, under which the commune members, after completing their oilseed procurement quotas, may sell their surplus oilseeds to the state at a price 50 percent higher than the regular procurement price, or use the oilseeds as substitute for grain to fulfill their grain procurement quotas, or trade them in for grain. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 80 p 1]

CSO: 4007



## BRIEFS

WATER CONSERVATION FORESTS--The Qinghai Provincial People's Government recently designated Wulan forest and Dulan forest in Haixi Monggol-Tibetan-Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, (Yangyi) forest in Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, (Zongtai) forest in Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, (Baoku) forest in Datong County and Qilian forest as water conservation forests and strictly forbid felling in these forests. Forests in the province have been damaged seriously due to arbitrary exploitation of natural resources without considering ecological balance. Two-thirds of the forests in the Qaidam basin have been damaged, causing frequent windstorms and sandstorms and reduction of river water. Every year 2 mu of land becomes sandy in the province and alluvial silt has increased by 60 percent compared with the 1950's. If things go on like this, not only will agriculture industry be damaged, but also the construction of He Longyangxia hydropower in the upper reaches of the Huanghe River, a key project of the state, will be threatened. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 80]

FIELD MANAGEMENT--Rural areas in various localities throughout the province are engaging in field management, including watering, hoeing and applying fertilizer to crops. By early May, about 728,000 mu of crops had been watered. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 80]

CSO: 4007

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN SHAANXI URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Xie Hauide [6200 2037 1795], "Really Know Northern Shaanxi; Actively Develop Northern Shaanxi"]

[Excerpts] Ever since the liberation of the entire country, there has been development in the economic construction of the old liberated area of northern Shaanxi, and there have been changes and accomplishments. In comparison with the country at large, however, growth is still rather slow. Numerous factors account for this slow growth, among which an important one is that for a rather long time people have lacked a true understanding of northern Shaanxi. They look on a land where soil and mineral resources are abundant as being an impoverished and stagnant burden. Consequently, when they think about northern Shaanxi, they expect no contribution from it but want only for it to manage to get by; they have in mind not active development but the passive relief of hardships. This mentality, so lacking in high aims and lofty aspirations, seriously impairs the speed of growth of economic construction in northern Shaanxi.

This viewpoint of passive relief is manifested in a concentration solely on agriculture, with forestry and livestock raising kept down, which creates serious proportional imbalances within agriculture. The old liberated area of northern Shaanxi has a total area of more than 90,000 square kilometers, with 142.5 million mu of land. Villages, roads and rivers aside, each person has an average of almost 30 mu of land. On this vast land there are mountains, plains, loess lands, mudflats, and ravines. There are 205 fairly large streams, with both underground and surface water resources very abundant. In the hill and valley areas, on the plains, in the ravines, and on the mudflats and loess lands, large numbers of basic farmland can be built. On barren slopes, in gullies, and on hills, trees can be planted and grass grown to develop the forestry and livestock industries. In sandstorm and loess areas, not only can large numbers of forests be created and grass grown to develop forestry and livestock production, but water can be channeled in and sand removed to create fields and build farmlands over a large area that will produce high and consistent yields. In short, the

natural conditions in northern Shaanxi are extremely favorable for an across-the-board development of agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising. Because of the disturbance and destruction caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and because of the viewpoint of passive relief, all that has been asked of northern Shaanxi for a long time is that it produce enough to feed itself. In giving attention to food production, there has not been serious attention given to the construction of farmland capable of producing consistently high yields, despite drought or waterlogging, nor has there been serious attention given to scientific farming. Quite a few places still practice very backward methods of cultivation. The concentration solely on grain production has not brought about increased grain; the current level of grain yield per unit is only 160 to 170 jin, which is vastly lower than average yield per unit for the entire country. Furthermore, the forestry and livestock industries have been held down, with the result that the total output value of the forestry and livestock industries combined stands at only about 15 percent of the total output value of agriculture. Even more serious is the fact that in some places, as a result of the sole emphasis on grain, forests are not being spared. The balance of natural ecology is being destroyed, thus creating a vicious cycle of serious erosion of soil: the more land opened up, the more poverty, and the more poverty, the more land opened up.

Last year was a year of great change in northern Shaanxi, 25 total grain output exceeded the highest recorded levels. It was also the best year in many for the planting of trees to create forests, and the year in which the trend toward decline in the livestock industry was reversed and began to climb again. The living standards and the economic income of the masses of commune members generally rose. The appearance of a good situation, the likes of which had not occurred in many years, was attributable first of all to adherence to the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to the strength of the party's policies. Secondly, it was the result of the gradual cultivation of active development of the mentality of the broad masses of cadres and the masses, and the strengthening of confidence and determination about transforming the face of northern Shaanxi.

Now the task to be faced is further use of the party's policies to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the masses, and to rely on the 4 million people in the old liberated area of northern Shaanxi to bring into play the spirit of self-help and pioneering through arduous effort, so as to transform the resolve to change the face of northern Shaanxi into real action for the development of northern Shaanxi and the construction of northern Shaanxi.

## BRIEFS

**FARMWORK MEETING**--The Shaanxi provincial CCP Committee held a provincial telephone conference on 21 May calling on party committees throughout the province to grasp summer farmwork as the current overriding task in the rural areas. The province should do a good job of harvesting wheat and rapeseed, sowing autumn crops and tending industrial ones. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Lu Jianren spoke on the following points: 1) Fully understand the importance of doing a good job of summer farmwork; 2) Grasp the final stage tending of the wheat crop; 3) Do well in sowing the late autumn crops; 4) Step up cotton tending; and 5) Get a good grasp of distribution work. [HK240205 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 22 May 80]

**FARMLAND IN XI'AN SUBURBS POLLUTED**--Industrial plants in Xi'an discharge 300,000 tons of polluted water each day. Of these, only 60,000 tons are treated by the natural settling process. The major portion of polluted water enters the Lijiahao reservoir in the northern suburbs without treatment and is used to raise fish or irrigate farmland. The mercury content of the water at its main outlet is 0.4 ppm, 440 times higher than the state standards allow. Polluted water from the Dongjiao Electric Equipment Plant is discharged without treatment, and samples taken from the water show that its mercury content is 1.15 ppm, 1,150 times higher than the state standards. The periods during which some farmland is irrigated with the polluted water range from 2 to 18 years, resulting in severe pollution in the soil. The total polluted area is 250,000 mu, mainly located in the eastern and northern suburbs of Xi'an. [Nanjing TURANG (SOIL) in Chinese No 5, Oct 79 p 184]

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

GRAIN, COTTON PRODUCTION--Liaocheng Prefecture, Shandong Province, has taken effective measures to develop its cotton production and increase its grain output. The prefecture's total grain output in 1979 increased 250 million jin over that in 1978 and its total cotton output was upped 40 percent at the same time. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 May 80]

SHANDONG FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT--The Hanshuang check gate extension project, in Shandong Province, was recently completed. The Hanshuang check gate controls the outlet of four lakes--Nanyang Lake, Dushan Lake, Zhaoyang Lake and Weishan Lake--in Southern Shandong. Construction of the extension project began in 1977 and was completed in April this year. The new check greatly increases the four lakes' water storage and flood discharge capacity, reducing water-logging for 5 million mu of farmland on lake banks and along the grand canal and protecting the lives and property of more than 2 million people living in the area. It also helps increase irrigation water and water for industrial and mining uses. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 4 Jun 80]

AGRICULTURAL ZONING FORUM--The Shandong provincial agricultural commission recently invited responsible persons of various prefectural and municipal offices in charge of agricultural natural resources survey and agricultural zoning work to attend a forum in Jinan. Li Zhen, secretary of the Shandong provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial committee responsible for agricultural natural resources survey and zoning, attended and addressed the forum. The forum called for efforts to do pilot work well and to train a group of technical backbone cadres to lead this work. [SK050775 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jun 80]

CSO: 4007



## BRIEFS

**JAPANESE EARTHWORMS RAISED ARTIFICIALLY**--Fifteen rural communes in Jinshan County of Shanghai Municipality are now raising artificially a variety of Japanese earthworms, introduced from Japan when members of a Chinese coal delegation to Japan brought back two boxes of these worms in August 1979. These worms, a cross between an American variety and a Japanese variety, can multiply a thousand times in a year and can be used as fine feed for ducks. This county was the first to succeed in raising these worms artificially in the Shanghai area after receiving some of these worms through the Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Science. Other recipients of the worms included the Aquatic Products Institute, the Animal Feeds Institute and the State Farms Administration of Shanghai. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 80 p 2]

**POOR PRODUCTION TEAMS DECREASED**--Among the more than 28,000 rural production teams in Shanghai suburbs, the number of poor teams whose members received an average annual distribution income of less than 120 yuan per person dropped from 8,411 in 1976 to 1,183 in 1979; that is, from 30 percent of the total to 4 percent. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 80 p 2]

**FLOOD PREVENTION CONFERENCE**--The Shanghai People's Government held a flood prevention work conference on 26 May. The conference participants summed up their flood prevention experiences and made arrangements for this year's flood prevention work. They urged areas in Shanghai to begin a general inspection of flood prevention facilities and to strengthen leadership over this work. Leaders of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government, including Han Zheyi and Chen Zonglie, attended the conference. [OW290135 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 May 80]

**THREE SUMMER JOBS**--Since 23 May, the broad masses of cadres and people in Shanghai's suburbs have spared no efforts to do the three summer jobs--planting, harvesting and field management. As of 27 May, harvesting of 1.5 million mu oats and barley had been completed, harvesting of 350,000 mu of the 740,000 mu rape had been started and about 700,000 mu of the 1.85 million mu early rice had been transplanted. [OW020605 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 May 80]

SUMMER RIPENING CROPS, WEATHER--Since the beginning of spring, low temperatures, insect pests and cloudy, rainy weather had adversely affected the growth of wheat, barley, naked barley and rape crops in Shanghai suburbs. Thanks to the effort of local commune members in field management and to the improved weather in April, the growth conditions of these summer ripening crops have improved. These crops will have about a month to go before ripening, and their yield is uncertain at this time. [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 80 p 3]

SHANGHAI PEASANT INCOME--As output has rapidly expanded, the income of 4.5 million peasants living in the environs of Shanghai has moved into first place nationwide. Last year, they earned an average of 260 yuan from their cooperatives. By 1966 the average earnings of peasants in the environs of Shanghai had reached 100 yuan. But in the 10 years between 1966 and 1976, the average income per person increased by only 4.50 yuan a year. After the "gang of four" was smashed, their yearend distribution increased every year, by an average amount of nearly 29 yuan a year per person. Since peasant income is increasing everywhere, the marketplaces in the environs of Shanghai present a flourishing and variegated scene. Not only are everyday articles being sold in large quantities, but such medium and high level articles as wristwatches, television sets and record players are also being sold in noticeably larger quantities. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 1 Mar 80 p 7] 8480

CSO: 4007

# COUNTY IN SHANXI CONSERVES DIESEL OIL FOR FARM USE

## 4-Year-Long Effort

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Article "Xin County Last Year Saved Over 800 Tons of Petroleum for Farm Machinery"]

[Text] In the course of 4 years of effort, Xin County in Shanxi Province has made outstanding achievements in saving petroleum used by farm machinery. Last year, 469 large and medium-size tractors and 605 hand tractor-tillers throughout the country worked 6.9 million standard mu of land, with a saving of diesel oil amounting to 833 tons; this figure was 17 percent of the quantity of oil planned to be used in the province. Consumption of oil declined from 0.63 kilograms per standard mu in 1978 to 0.577 kilograms.

Xin County is the prime commodity grain base in Shanxi Province. As agricultural mechanization and work tasks increased year by year, the quantity of oil consumed by the machinery became greater and greater. In 1975 almost one-fourth of the large and medium size tractors, tractor-tillers, and diesel machines throughout the province could not be used year round for lack of diesel fuel. An investigation revealed that petroleum waste was quite serious. For several years, consumption of petroleum by large and medium tractors exceeded 1 kilogram per standard mu, and more than 0.9 kilograms for tractor-tillers. Both vastly exceeded the standard of 0.7 kilograms set by the province for oil consumption per standard mu of land. Had the stipulated per mu consumption standards for oil been met, all the farm machinery throughout the county could have operated in 1975. As a result, at the end of 1975 the County CCP Committee established a farm machinery oil conservation leadership unit to place emphasis on the conservation of oil for farm machinery.

The County CCP Committee and county agricultural units used typical cases as examples in promoting a campaign to save oil in the operation of farm machinery. The Jieyuan Commune Farm Machinery Station had never paid much attention to oil conservation. A check revealed that nine of their machines leaked oil in 120 places, with an average leakage of 1 kilogram

per tractor per day. Annual waste of oil by this farm machine station totaled 25 percent of the total amount of oil consumed by the machinery. Subsequently, they actively improved management, and after 4 years of effort they not only overcome the serious waste, but also adopted numerous technological innovations for the conservation of oil. They have now become a model unit in the conservation of oil. The Beichao Brigade also did a good job of conserving oil, with oil consumption declining from the previous 0.8 kilograms per standard mu to 0.45 kilogram. Last spring the County CCP Committee and county farm machine units held a farm machinery oil conservation conference at this brigade, in which they briefed communes and brigades on advanced experiences in conservation of oil throughout the province and set off a new upsurge in oil conservation.

As part of doing a good job of farm machinery oil conservation, this county steadily raised the technical level of personnel operating farm machinery. Every year since 1976 the County Farm Machinery Bureau has held from six to eight training classes for farm machinery operators, which in turn have trained farm machinery operators throughout the province. Now the more than 2,000 operators of large and medium-size tractors and tiller-tractors are able not only to maintain and repair farm machinery, but also to install and even fabricate filter equipment and oil cleaners that sometimes wastes diesel fuel.[sic]. Last year 80 percent of the various kinds of tractors and diesel engines throughout the county were fitted with oil conservation equipment; on 81 percent, modifications were made to the heavy-duty pipe intakes; and 91 percent met requirements for "no oil leaks, no water leaks, and no vapor leaks." In the winter of 1978, the County CCP Committee and the County Farm Machinery Bureau disseminated the experiences of the brigades in the Xizhang Commune in "cost accounting for individual machines, with a system of strict and impartial meting out of rewards and punishments," to advance still further the efforts for oil conservation throughout the county.

#### Further Conservation Needed

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Put Forth Efforts To Lower Farm Machine Oil Consumption"]

[Text] Conservation of petroleum is currently a joint task to which every profession and industry should give special emphasis. The farm machinery front is the one in which there is greatest consumption of diesel oil and the one where oil conservation must be stressed most. This year, machinery used for motive power in agriculture, such as tractors and diesel engine, has a greater quantity of oil available for use than last year. The state plan provides, however, that the quantity of diesel oil supplied for agricultural use this year should show a 10 percent saving over the actual quantity supplied last year, with a commensurate decline in the quantity supplied. Unless oil conservation work is taken in hand, a passive situation may develop in future years that will inhibit agricultural production.

Can there be an appreciable decline in oil consumption by farm machinery?  
The answer is affirmative.

At the present time, a great disparity exists in the amount of oil consumed by farm machinery in various places. In those counties that are on the ball, consumption of oil is about 0.6 kilogram per standard mu, while in those counties that are not on the ball it is more than 0.8 kilogram per standard mu, or even as much as 1 kilogram in some. If a slight decrease in the amount of oil consumption could be effected in places where consumption is high, large quantities of diesel fuel could be conserved. If, for example, for each standard mu of land throughout the country there was an average decline of 0.05 kilogram, 300,000 tons of diesel fuel could be saved annually--enough to supply the needs of 40,000 large and medium-size tractors for a year. It may be seen that there is a great potential for farm machinery oil conservation.

Quite a few places are wasting oil for their tractors by "using them for a sliver of time and halting them for slices of time." This is such a common occurrence that it is no longer even noticed. This is wrong. It may seem that it is a small matter if a tractor leaks a few drops of oil a minute, but when large numbers of tractors continuously leak oil month in month out over the course of a year, hundreds of thousands of tons of diesel oil are thereby leaked away. We must firmly overcome the mistaken notion that "spilling a few drops of oil is nothing," and use every means at our command to stop the throwing away, spilling, leaking, and loss, and, by prescribing the medicine that suits the illness, set up and perfect various oil management systems as required.

In order to assure the smooth operation of farm machinery oil conservation efforts, it is also necessary to give attention to the technical training of farm machinery operators, to the building of oil dumps, and to the maintenance of farm machinery. At the same time, it is necessary to develop a mass campaign for technological innovations to conserve oil in the operation of farm machinery, with a system of rewards and punishments for oil use being instituted. We believe that if only the broad masses of cadres and people on the farm machinery front take action, and everyone's efforts and wisdom are pooled, efforts to conserve oil in the operation of farm machinery will definitely achieve fine results.

#### Consumption Per Standard Mu

Beijing RENMIN RIBAD in Chinese 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] a standard mu is the basic unit for calculating the amount of work performed by a tractor and the implements hooked up to it. A standard mu is the amount of work required to plow a mu of nonvirgin land to a depth of



18 to 22 centimeters, using a shared plow, when the soil offers normal resistance. Operations completed using other farm implements hooked up to the tractor may be converted to standard mu by using appropriate conversion factors--such as, for example, use of a spike-toothed harrow on the land, which has a factor of 0.1 standard mu, or planting of grain, which is calculated at 0.3 standard mu.

Standard consumption of oil means the quantity of the major fuel (not including gasoline for starter machines) used on the average by a tractor to complete a standard mu of work. Kilograms are the unit of measurement. At the present time, tractors used for agriculture in our country consume an average of between 0.7 and 0.8 kilograms of oil per standard mu.

9432

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

SICHUAN PREFECTURE RAPESEED OUTPUT--Chengdu, 8 Jun--Wenjiang Prefecture, Sichuan, has reaped 220 million jin of rapeseed on an acreage of 870,000 mu this year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 8 Jun 80]

SICHUAN COUNTY PRODUCTION--Chengdu, 4 Jun--Zhaojue County, Sichuan, has greatly developed production in the past 3 years by readjusting the principle for production. Last year the county's total grain output reached 114 million jin, a 30 percent increase over 1978. Its total number of live-stock in 1979 also increased to 440,000 head from 1978's 340,000 head. The county now has 700,000 apple trees. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0256 GMT 4 Jun 80 OW]

SERICULTURE IN NANCHONG--The sericulture industry has made big strides in Nanchong Prefecture of Sichuan in the past 3 years following the downfall of the gang of four. Every county, commune and production brigade in this prefecture, a major silkworm raising area of Sichuan, is growing mulberry trees and raising silkworms. Silkworm cocoon production in 1979 exceeded 300,000 dan, 42 percent higher than in 1978, and production teams earned a total of 50 million yuan from the cocoons, a significant figure in the total agricultural income. In 1979 the net profit made by the prefecture- and county-run silk fabrics industry accounted for 53 percent of the total net profit of all the prefecture- and county-run industries, while the amount of raw silk export accounted for 62 percent of the total export of this prefecture. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 3]

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BRIEFS

XINJIANG COUNTY SUNFLOWER PLANTING--Shawan County is promoting growing of oil-bearing sunflower. As of 20 May, more than 50,000 mu were planted to sunflower. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 4 Jun 80]

AERIAL RICE SOWING--Rice sowing by airplane was a success in Korle reclamation last year. This year, some 13,400 mu of rice in Korle and Aksu reclamation areas were seeded by planes. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 7 Jun 80]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

HIGH YIELDS FROM EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS--High yields from experimental plots run by the Xigaze Agricultural Research Institute were reported as follows for last year: the per-mu yield of Himalaya--6, a fine variety of naked barley, was 1,225.8 jin; that of Xigaze--12, a variety of spring wheat, was 1,970 jin; and that of winter wheat was 1,742 jin. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 80 p 1]

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

FLOOD PREVENTION CIRCULAR--Recently, the Yunnan antidrought and flood prevention command and the Yunnan water conservancy bureau issued a joint circular which called on various areas throughout the province to effectively do a good job of preventing floods. The circular pointed out that astronomers in China have announced that the second half of 1979 and the first half of 1980 is the peak period for the resumption of solar activity. This will have greater influence on the outbreak of floods in some rivers. Therefore, it is necessary to pay serious attention to preventing floods and do a good job of making various preparations. Due to the continuous drought in Yunnan in recent years, various areas have focused their attention on preventing and resisting drought and have neglected flood prevention. At present, with the exception of a few counties in the south experiencing drought, rain had fallen in most areas in the province. It is therefore necessary to immediately organize forces to conduct a full scale inspection and repair the reservoirs and embankments and adopt effective measures to insure that there is no serious damage during the flood period. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 80]

BUMPER SPRING TEA HARVEST--Over 70,000 dan (piculs) of spring tea have been procured in Yunnan thus far this year. This is more than twice that of last year. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 80 p 1]

CSO: 4007



## BRIEFS

**ZHEJIANG COLD STORAGE**--A 6,000-ton-capacity cold storage was recently completed in Ningbo, Zhejiang. With this new cold storage, fish catch from the Zhoushan fishing grounds and along the Zhejiang coast can be shipped to various parts of the country through Ningbo, instead of through Shanghai. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 4 Jun 80]

**COUNTY AGRICULTURE**--Xiaoshan County, in Zhejiang, has started specialization in agricultural production according to land, soil and other natural conditions. As a result, the county increased grain output by more than 260 million jin, cotton output by more than 53,000 dan, and rape and other crops by large margins in 1978 and 1979. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80]

**CATTLE AND SHEEP BASES ESTABLISHED**--The food supply system of Hangzhou City has established 14 beef cattle and meat sheep bases in the hilly areas of Lin'an, Jiande and Chun'an counties to increase the supply of beef and mutton for the market, export, tourists and the military. The commerce department has granted 13,500 yuan in loans to these bases, and other departments concerned have dispatched personnel to assist them to tend the animals, run the bases and prevent animal diseases. By last March 20, these bases had over 800 head of cattle and 200 sheep. [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 80 p 1]

**COTTON PRODUCTION CONFERENCE**--A Zhejiang provincial conference on cotton and jute production was held in Shangyu County from 22 to 25 May. The conference stressed the necessity for all communes and brigades in cotton- and jute-growing areas to swiftly establish and improve systems of responsibility in production and pay close attention to field management in order to reap bumper harvests this year. Due to low temperatures and excessive rains earlier this year, cotton and jute crops have not been growing well. Cadres and commune members are urged to foster the spirit of combatting calamities and take a firm grip on field management. [OW020543 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80]

AFFORESTATION WORK--Zhejiang Province has achieved good results in spring afforestation in 1980. As of the middle of May, the province has afforested 2.24 million mu of land, thus overfulfilling this year's afforestation plan by 240,000 mu. All localities in the province are organizing full-time forest management teams to tend the newly planted trees. [OW020543 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 May 80]

WENZHOU RAPESEED HARVEST--Wenzhou Municipality, Zhejiang, has reaped a good harvest of rapeseed this year. As of 29 May, the city has procured 3.66 million jin of rapeseed, overfulfilling the annual procurement target by 13 percent. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80]

CSO: 4007

## II. PUBLICATIONS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'ZUOWU DI HELI YONGSHUI', OCT 78

Beijing ZUOWU DI HELI YONGSHUI [RATIONAL USE OF WATER FOR CROPS] in  
Chinese Oct 78 pp 1-3

[Book by Farm Land Water Conservancy Teaching and Research Office of  
Wuhan College of Water Conservancy and Electrical Power]

## [Text] Table of Contents

I. Significance of Reasonable Use of Water in Agricultural Production...	1
(1) Reasonable Use of Water so as To Satisfy Fully the Needs of Crops for Growth.....	1
(2) Reasonable Use of Water, an Important Way of Adding Fertility To Reconstruct the Soil.....	3
(3) Reasonable Use of Water To Save Water and Extend the Benefit of Irrigation.....	4
II. High Yield of Crops and Moisture.....	7
(1) Water and Life of Crops.....	7
(2) Water and Soil Fertility.....	12
(3) Water and Micro-climate of Crop land.....	19
(4) Water and Measures of Agricultural Technology.....	22
III. Principle of Water Requirement of Crops and Irrigation Indices.....	28
(1) Principle of Water Requirement of Crops.....	28
(2) Irrigation System and Irrigation Indices.....	35
IV. Reasonable Use of Water for Paddy Rice.....	43
(1) Growth and Development of Paddy Rice and the Environmental Condition.....	43
(2) Characteristics of Water Needs of Paddy Rice.....	49
(3) Irrigation and Drainage of Rice Seedling Beds.....	51
(4) Irrigation and Drainage of Rice Paddies.....	56
V. Reasonable Use of Water for Wheat.....	63
(1) Growth and Development of Wheat and the Environmental Condition.....	63
(2) Characteristics of Water Needs of Wheat.....	66
(3) Irrigation of Wheat Fields.....	69

(4) Drainage of wheat Fields, .....	75
VI. Reasonable Use of Water for Corn... ..	78
(1) Growth and Development of Corn and the Environmental Condition.....	78
(2) Characteristics of Water Needs of Corn.....	84
(3) Irrigation and Drainage of Corn Fields... ..	85
VII. Reasonable Use of Water for Cotton.....	91
(1) Growth and Development of Cotton and the Environmental Condition.....	91
(2) Characteristics of Water Needs of Cotton.....	96
(3) Irrigation of Cotton Fields.. ..	98
(4) Drainage of Cotton Fields.... ..	104
VIII. Adopting Correct Irrigation Methods.....	106
(1) Irrigation of Diked Blocks of Fields. ....	107
(2) Irrigation of Fields in Raised Mounds.....	108
(3) Irrigation in Trenches.....	110
(4) Spraying and Dripping Methods of Irrigation....	114
(5) Underground Irrigation.....	117
IX. A Good Job of Field Engineering.....	118
(1) Arrangement of Irrigation and Drainage System in the Fields....	118
(2) Drainage Facility in the Fields.....	125
(3) Leveling the Land.....	130
X. Carrying Out Irrigation and Drainage Experiments.....	138
(1) Contents of Irrigation and Drainage Experiments and the Basic Requirements.....	138
(2) Experimenting With Irrigation Methods and Irrigation Systems....	141
(3) Experimenting With Quantity of Water Consumption of a Field....	149
(4) Experimenting With Draining and Waterlogging the Field.. ..	156

## Appendices

I. Determination of Soil Moisture Content.....	160
II. Determination of Volume-weight of Soil and Calculation of Porosity..	164
III. Determination of Water Holding Capacity of a Field.....	166
IV. Method of Measuring Water.....	168
V. Small Liquid Flow Method of Determining the Water Absorption Capacity of a Crop Plant.....	172
VI. Survey, Observation, and Measurement of Growth and Development Characteristics of Crop Plant.....	174

6165

CSO: 4007

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TITLE: "Studies on the Attenuated Virus of Equine Infectious Anemia"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 4, 1979 pp 1-15

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Having successfully developed donkey leucocyte cultures for the growth and propagation of the virus of Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA), we have propagated the EIA virus and serially passaged it through this cultured cell since 1967. With the increase of the number of passages in this cultured cell, the pathogenicity of the virus for the cultured cells could gradually enhance the titre up to a level of  $7.0 \text{ TCID}_{50}$  per ml or higher. On the other hand, the pathogenicity of the passaged virus for the horses and donkeys was markedly reduced. Virus from the 100th passage onwards seldom produced the disease in inoculated horses and donkeys. The virus was also passaged serially in horses

[Continuation of ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE No 4, 1979 pp 1-15]

and donkeys without any signs of reversion of its attenuated virulence. Healthy horses contacting those inoculated were free from infection. It was demonstrated that, after the attenuated virus propagated in the inoculated bodies of horses or donkeys, immune responses were induced and conferred on the vaccinated animals substantial protection against the infection. When these vaccinated animals were challenged with a virulent virus, the protection rate obtained in horses was 79 percent and nearly 100 percent in donkeys. However, the immunity was found to develop rather slowly, taking about six months to become strong enough to resist infection.



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TITLE: "A Study on the Differentiation and Degeneration of Florets in Winter Wheat and Their Relationship to Nitrogen Level"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 4, 1979 pp 28-34

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper studied the process of differentiation and degeneration of the florets in winter wheat and their relationship to nitrogen level. The results are summarized as follows:

1. The total number of florets differentiated is relatively invariable at about 150 per spike under favorable conditions. The time and quantity of fertilisation has no significant influence on the total number of florets.
2. About 50 normal morphological florets per spike are formed at anthesis, only 70 percent of them reaching fructification.

[Continuation of ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE No 4, 1979 pp 28-34]

Application of nitrogen fertilizer early in the jointing stage (10/IV, the late double-ridge stage) may improve the quality of a part of the florets, while in the booting stage (30/IV, the meiosis stage) may delay the degenerative process of the florets. At the optimum jointing stage (20/IV, the beginning of anther-septum stage), however, the application of nitrogen benefits both the improvement of the quality of the florets and the increase of the grain number.

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TITLE: "The Rule of Regional Integrated Cultural Technique of High-Yielding Soybean and Its Application"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 4, 1979 pp 35-44

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Our research has laid down four fundamental rules of high-yielding cultural technique of soybean and their morphological characteristics. According to these rules and morphological characteristics of the soybean, we may greatly raise our activity in culture practice and enhance the repetition of the efficiency of cultural technique.

1. The rule of choosing cultural technique according to the temperature and water conditions.
2. The rule of choosing suitable ecotype variety according to the temperature, light, water and fertility conditions.
3. The relationship of the unity of opposites between technical measurements and varieties and its application.
4. The promotion and inhibition relationship between various technical measurements and its application.

[Continuation of ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE No 4, 1979 pp 35-44]

5. According to the three morphological characteristics under high-yield and the two key periods in high-yielding cultivation, we can divide the life cycle of soybean in different periods to adapt to the suitable technical measurement.
6. The reliability of these four fundamental rules and the three morphological characteristics have been proven in our culture practice.

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TITLE: "A Preliminary Study on Adding a Generation in Wheat Breeding by Summer Propagation"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 4, 1979 pp 56-60

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This article, based on the theory of stage development, discussed the problem of how to make possible the development of wheat through different growing stages under summer weather conditions.

On the vernalization experiment, it was shown that the green seedlings of three different types of wheat varieties completed their stage development of vernalization only 10, 25 and 35 days under the low temperature of 1-3°C respectively. With the winteriness properties of the wheat increased, the development of vernalization was most likely to be completed in the green seedling stage.

Experimental results also indicated that the summer-propagated wheat in the photostage was developed in the natural condition, and the high temperature

[Continuation of ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE No 4, 1979 pp 56-60]

might be the major factor influencing the wheat development during this stage. The high temperature-caused damage to the summer-propagated wheat varied in different varieties and in different development stages. In general, the high-temperature sensitive spring variety was injured seriously during the heading stage. It also showed that by some methods, such as irrigating with well water or covering with light-reflecting materials would also benefit the wheat development in this stage.

In addition, it was discovered that the summer-propagated wheat is a perennial root plant.

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TITLE: "The Origin, Distribution and Evolution of the Cultivars of Chinese Head Cabbage (B. campestris ssp. pekinensis)"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 4, 1979 pp 68-75

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: After comparing the two hypotheses concerning the origin of Chinese head cabbage cultivars by their explicability about some existing facts, it is suggested that present evidence favors the hybrid origin hypothesis (i.e., originated from the progeny of B. Campestris ssp. rape x B. Campestris ssp. chinensis), but that is not to say this is sufficient to disprove the differential evolution hypothesis (i.e., originated from the wild or semi-cultivated B. campestris). It is more likely that the cultivation of B. campestris ssp. chinensis was earlier than that of B. campestris ssp. pekinensis. It seems that there may be some relation between the development of over-winter storage of seed plants and the origin of cultivars.

In addition, the article also deals with the distribution of Chinese head cabbage cultivars, the ecotypes of available varieties, and the main trend of their varietal evolution.

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TITLE: "The Development of Characters of the Hybrid Seedlings of Apple"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 4, 1979 pp 77-81

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The development of characters of the hybrid seedlings of apple and its selection were studied with lots of hybrid original materials of Ralls, Golden Delicious varieties.

It indicated that the evolution was greatly complicated as influenced by the heredity, tree-age and environment. Accordingly, the cultivated characters of the seedlings were gradually formed. It was found that the 1-2 year old hybrid seedlings were uniform in type. The development of characters of a same hybrid combination among cvs. experienced five stages, i.e., the period of relative uniformity of vegetative characters; the differentiation period of vegetative characters; the stability of vegetative characters; the development of bearing

characters and fruit bearing. In the third year of the nutrient growing stage, the seedlings had to be selected carefully according to their development of characters, then transplanted in the selecting plot for selection. It seemed that the development of the seedlings' organ of multiplication not only depended on the accumulation of nutrient materials, but it was more important that the seedlings had to grow through the juvenile stage.

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TITLE: "A Primary Research on the History of Peanut Culture in Our Country--  
Together with the Commentary on the Geographical Origin of Peanut Cultivars"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese  
No 4, 1979 pp 89-94

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: According to textual research, there were records about the peanut both in Advice On Diet written in the mid-14th century and in The Medical Plants in the Southern Part of Yunnan Province (mid-15th century). It is evident that peanuts had been growing before then in our country, and, consequently, the original seeds were brought in before Columbus' discovery of the American continent.

In consideration of the object materials, the fully carbonized peanut seeds excavated from the sites in the Qianshanyang region, Wuxing, Zhejiang province, in 1958, and in the Shanbei region, Xiushui, Jiangxi province, in 1961, and the



[Continuation of ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE No 4, 1979 pp 89-94]

possibility of the survival of wild species of peanut in our country, China should be one of the original places of peanut in the world.

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